The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sherman's Report of Recent Operations at Port Royal.

The Charleston Blockade Run by a Rebel Steamer.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

How the Necessary Revenue is to be Obtained.

Proposition for Taxes on Various Necessities, and Excise Duties.

The Case of Col. Kerrigan Nearly Concluded.

The Charges Against Him Not Substantiated.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

THE RECENT FIGHT AT PORT ROYAL.

The following letter has been received at the Adjutant-General's office, from Brig.-Gen. Sherman, dated:

Headquarters G. C.,
Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 2, 1862.

Sir: As the *Vanderbilt* leaves to-morrow, I deem it proper to inclose to you a letter of instructions to Gen. Stevens, commanding the Second Brigade of this division, of Dec. 30.

The simple object of this dash was to destroy the batteries which the enemy appeared to have erected on the Coosaw River, for the obstruction of the navigation and the passage of that stream, and also to punish him for the insult in firing into the steamer *Mayflower* on her recent passage through that stream, for the purpose of sounding the depth of the channel. The affair succeeded perfectly, and the enemy were driven out of their batteries, their batteries demolished, and the property found there brought away or destroyed, with little or no loss of life on our side. After the object of the movement was executed Gen. Stevens, agreeably to his instructions, returned to Port Royal Island. As soon as his report reaches me it will be forwarded.

INTERESTING FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Monday, says that on Sunday a saw-mill in the Norfolk Navy-yard was fired by an incendiary. It was, however, extinguished with little damage.

The residence and out-houses of Fayette McMullen, in Wythe County, Va., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning.

Judge Hemphill, Ex-Senator in the Congress of the United States, and since a member of the Confederate Congress, died at Richmond Saturday morning.

Nobody will come forward to take the office of Collector of the War Tax in the Norfolk District, and H. Y. Garnett, Chief Collector of the War Tax in Virginia, in a formal advertisement, threatens to appoint some one from an outside district to perform that duty, which, in his proclamation, he admits to be odious to the people there.

There have been several fires in Charleston, S. C., during the past few days.

On the morning of the 2d inst. the ocean steamer *Ella Warley*, Capt. Swasey, ran the blockade at Charleston, from Nassau, N. P. She was chased and fired on by the blockading squadron, without harm to her. Her passengers were all English and Scotch, except B. T. Bisbie, late a bearer of Confederate dispatches to Europe. The Nassau authorities forced the *Flambeau* out of the harbor to coal, which gave the *Ella Warley* the chance to escape.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gen. Fremont was before the Committee on the conduct of the war again to-day, and will be daily for several days. Only preliminary matters were touched upon.

GEN. STONE'S LOYALTY.

Your correspondent has, on several occasions within the past three weeks, declined to transmit information to your columns, apparently well authenticated, tending strongly to raise suspicion of Gen. A. P. Stone's loyalty. The reason was, that a very sore feeling existed in the public mind in regard to the disaster at Ball's Bluff and the death of Gen. Baker, and that Gen. Stone was believed by many to be responsible for the horrible blunder that resulted so disastrously to our arms. There was reason, therefore, to fear that the prejudiced feelings of partisans would lead them to do injustice to Gen. Stone. While your correspondent has thus done his part to check any hasty and unfair judgments in regard to Gen. Stone, it is his duty now to say that Gen. Stone's continuance in a position that provokes these attacks upon him is doing very serious injury to the public service. The Massachusetts regiments that were so sadly thinned at Ball's Bluff find it impossible to recruit their ranks. They have sent officer after officer to Massachusetts, but they induce no one to enlist. There is none there willing to serve under Stone. Gov. Andrew, of that State, has communicated a severe complaint to Gen. Stone, and the latter is reported to have returned a sharp reply. The knowledge of the fact increases the alienation of the command.

But the charge of military mismanagement and the improper employment of his troops in the return of fugitive slaves, the last made by Gov. Andrew, are not the only ones or the harshest ones made against Gen. Stone. It is alleged that he holds too amicable relations with rebel officers across the Potomac, corresponding with them regularly; and that he sympathizes and protects traitorously disposed citizens of Maryland living near his camp, refusing to take forage from such. It is alleged, and is no doubt true, that never until Friday last was the National flag seen to float over the headquarters of Gen. Stone. Its absence has long been a subject of comment and unfriendly criticism.

I repeat that I have refrained from communicating to the public many of these stories, so much calculated to effect injuriously the reputation of Gen. Stone. I have even been inclined to disbelieve them, not conceiving it possible that a soldier holding so exalted a position should demean himself so as to lose his first fame. But the silence of the Press has not prevented the evil. It has spread so widely that it has well-nigh destroyed Gen. Stone's ability for usefulness. It has unquestionably seriously impaired the influence of the Administration, and led very many persons to criticise the Commanding General in an ungenerous spirit. The result of the vote in the House on Roscoe Conkling's resolution, on Monday, of doubtful propriety, it is admitted, was due solely to the incensed feelings of the majority of the people's representatives toward Gen. Stone. It is the part of human wisdom to deal with facts as they are, and not as they ought to be, and it is not prudent that Gen. McClellan should lose any of his well-earned fame to save the feelings of any officer of the army, or that Mr. Lincoln should sacrifice the harmony that has heretofore prevailed between the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the Government, by refusing to recognize the wide-spread, even if unfounded charges against Gen Stone. The injury to the country, resulting from the discords in regard to Gen. Stone, is already greater than a dozen of our best Generals are worth.

SENATOR SUMNER AND GEN. STONE.

Senator Sumner, not long since, in a speech in the Senate, took Gen. Stone to task for various matters. Gen. Stone addressed the Senator a letter, demanding explanations, and it is said that an interesting correspondence is in progress between the parties.

THE HOUSE ECONOMICAL.

The House was economical to-day, and struck out the appropriation for the Coast Survey.

COURTESY TO A BRITISH WAR VESSEL.

An English steamer, the *Immortalité*, arrived several days ago at Annapolis, and yesterday made application to our Government for permission to coal. Orders were immediately dispatched to our officers at that station to allow her to take in all the coal required. This action of our Government is in striking contrast with the recent mean conduct of the British officials at Nassau, who have repeatedly refused to our vessels permission to coal in their waters out of our own vessels.

SERENADE TO GEN. SHIELDS.

Gen. Shields was serenaded to-night by the Irish Brigade. He was addressed in a short and felicitously Hibernian speech by Capt. O'Neill, to which he responded briefly, paying a graceful compliment to Gen. Meagher, and explaining his own apparent rejection of the offer of the Government to place him in command of a Brigade. He predicted a brilliant career for Gen. Meagher, and intimated that himself would yet have a commission in the National army.

THE KERRIGAN CASE.

The defence in the Kerrigan case was concluded to-day, as to the additional charges. Testimony was introduced to show that Kerrigan was not absent from camp, as stated in the testimony for the prosecution. The explanation of Kerrigan's statement that he had communications from the enemy at Manassas outside of the papers was this: Lieut. Devoy had brought in some runaways from there, who stated that the small-pox raged there. Corbitt, a witness for the prosecution, said to Kerrigan that he saw by the papers that they had small-pox at Manassas. Kerrigan replied that he knew it was true, as he had communications from there outside the papers. Testimony also showed that the letter of Lieut. Fay to Kerrigan, from Richmond, came to him by United States mail, *via* Fortress Monroe. Several other points bearing against accused were explained away. There appears to remain no doubt of Kerrigan's speedy acquittal. A member of the Court has stated that the prosecution would be abandoned.

STATE PROVISION FOR TROOPS.

The Vermont troops in the army of the Potomac are to be envied of all their fellow-soldiers. Their State has opened a bank account with each one of them and regularly passes to his credit $7 a month. This sum may be checked for by the volunteer, if he is a single man. If married, it is paid to his family. If permitted to remain undrawn in the State Treasury for six months, the rate of six per cent. is allowed on it. Vermont Volunteers are thus paid $13 a month by the National Government, and $7 a month by their State, making $20 a month pay, in addition to their clothing and rations. It is gratifying to know that the Vermont Volunteers are generally a class of men who take care of their money.

COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF STATE TROOPS.

Citizens of New-York whose business it is to visit the army of the Potomac, report, with regret, that the troops of nearly all other States are sent in better condition to the field. Whether by accident or inefficient management, the fact is painfully true, and the Empire State of the Union excites no pride or enthusiasm among her soldiers, when they find themselves here in rags and shoddy, by the side of the well-dressed and warmly-clad volunteers of other States. Is it not possible that this state of things should be changed?

GEN. MANSFIELD AND GEN. WOOL.

Gen. Mansfield's reason for asking to be relieved of duty in his present position is, that Gen. Wool, by a recent proclamation, stigmatized certain acts of Gen Mansfield's as "vandalism."

ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

The ice on the flats, opposite the Navy-yard, was four or five inches thick this morning, but the *King Philip*, with her iron armor keeps the channel open. She is to-day taking on board a fine rifled gun, an 80-pounder, lately finished and tested at the Washington yard for the *Pensacola*. A number of heavy gun castings are daily received per railroad, and the work of boring and rifling them goes on rapidly. As fast as furnished they are properly tested as to strength and accuracy.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FLAGS.

The flags recently presented to the Pennsylvania regiments engaged in the battle of Dranesville, are to have inscribed on them the word "Dranesville" in commemoration of the victory.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GENERAL BANKING LAW—SCOPE OF ITS PROVISIONS—ITS OPERATION IN CALIFORNIA—THE ARREST OF REBEL SPIES—DEFENCELESSNESS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 6.

You have herewith a complete copy of the General Banking bill matured yb the Committee on Ways and Means. It is very voluminous, carefully drawn and probably as nearly perfect as the best financial experience and skill can make it. It has not yet been reported to the House; but no material modifications are likely to be made to it hereafter, as it is believed that efforts to perfect it in every respect have been exhausted. Nevertheless, if you have room for the document, it will be well to spread it before your readers, in order that whoever desires may have opportunity to present additional improvements.

You will notice that the bill supplies all the requirements of a charter to parties desiring to establish banks, and that no State intervention is necessary in order to the organization and establishment of such institutions. Indeed, its provisions authorize and provide for the establishment of banks even in States where the local laws and Constitution directly prohibit local bank systems. This is the case in California; and if I mistake not, in Oregon also. Public sentiment in California has always been seriously divided as to the policy of having banks of circulation. Private bankers there deal in bullion and discount commercial paper at rates of interest varying from 1½ to 3 per cent. per month, and even at these rates the accommodation afforded the public is inadequate and capricious. The absence of banking institutions conducted upon more liberal principles has led to the hoarding of vast amounts of specie both in bullion and coin, which constitutes millions upon millions of dead capital; and of late years an amendment to the Constitution has been more or less agitated by those who believe that a State banking system, upon a basis equally sound as that of New-York, would bring out this hoarded treasure, make money cheaper and so give a new impulse to all industrial interests needing it for their highest development. As an instance, the manufacture of wine may be mentioned. There need be no doubt that California has all the natural elements of becoming one of the finest wine countries in the world. But capital is so costly that the manufacturers find it more remunerative to sell their products while new rather than keep them in cellars until two, three or four years of age have given them the character for excellence which they are capable of attaining. As a consequence, the reputation of California wines is damaged abroad, and it will require years of patient effort to remove the prejudice thus created.

The proposed act of Congress will give those California capitalists who favor the establishment of banks of discount, deposit and circulation, ample opportunity to try the experiment; or, if capital already in the State does not seek that mode of employment, Eastern money will be sure to find its way to so good a field for investment—where the legal rate of interest, when no contract is made, is one per cent. a month, and there are no usury laws to forbid the higher rates. As the Government six per cent. loans are being issued on terms that make them the equivalent of a seven per cent. investment, the opportunity offered to unemployed capital on the Pacific coast is a very tempting one.

The Government still remains very reticent in relation to the names of the individuals who have been arrested for conveying important information to the rebel authorities in regard to contemplated military movements. Suspicion did rest for some time upon one of the highest officers in the army, as it was evident that the information imparted to the enemy could only have leaked out from some one whose position gave him complete knowledge of every contemplated movement in all its details. It is now stated that the discovery of the real traitor has relieved the officer in question from the painful suspicion; but if it be true, as rumored, that one of the really guilty parties is a female member of his family, the question remains, "How could she have had the knowledge necessary to successful guilt, unless by the 'carelessness' of the official head of the family?" And if he was thus careless in such a crisis as the present, who can believe that malicious "treason" is not the proper name for his crime.

I learn that the Government has been for some time past aware of a combination of individuals in this city who were engaged in communicating information to the rebels, but that they delayed putting the officers of the law on the track, lest they should alarm the precious company before they had discovered their entire plans, and were ready to bag the whole party. It is now believed that they have succeeded in this, and that a long list of persons, mostly females, are already in custody or under close surveillance, as a consequence. Among the parties already said to have been arrested, is a medical officer of high rank. A few hours, probably, will remove the veil of secresy from the whole affair.

The recent excitement in reference to the *Trent* affair, has also called attention again to the exposed condition of California in the event of a foreign war. San Francisco is truly the key of the State. If offensive fleets can be prevented from entering the "Golden Gate," an enemy will be compelled to abandon operations against the State, except by landing a force at some other point, which would give the Californians such an advantage that it would require at least fifty thousand men to make the invasion successful. But a fleet once inside the harbor of San Francisco would compel the surrender of the city, or readily destroy it by bombardment; and an enemy having control of that point would find no difficulty in exacting its own terms for permitting the transaction of commercial operations for the entire State.

Within the last ten years a splendid fortification has been erected on the Fort Point, at the southern side of the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco. Competent United States Engineers, however, have frequently reported that to complete the defensive works in that neighborhood another fort is indispensable, to be erected on Lime Point,—a jutting piece of land directly opposite the fort already constructed. Accordingly Congress, several years ago, made an appropriation for the purchase of the necessary site and commencement of the work. The owner of the land, on being applied to, demanded a most exorbitant price for it. Nevertheless, after a struggle, a contract was entered into for its purchase at the price of $200,000, for a few acres of desert, absolutely valueless for any other purpose than that of being made the site for a military work. The draft upon the Treasury was drawn, and then recalled, and the order for purchase countermanded, in consequence of the conviction that there existed a villainous combination to force the Government to pay ten times more than a reasonable and fair price for the land desired.

Subsequently the Legislature of California passed a law authorizing the condemnation of the required site for Federal purposes, under which it was condemned to public use, and its value assessed at $125,000—at least $100,000 more than any sane man would give for it except with a view to speculating upon the Government. Nevertheless the owner of the land appealed to the Supreme Court of California, which recently decided that the property was not subject to be condemned. The Court held that the State could order the condemnation of land only in a case where the owner refused to sell, or where the owner and the Government could not agree upon the price,—and that inasmuch as the owner did once agree to sell and a contract for the price was then made, the Government has no cause of action. So it will be seen that there is no recourse for the United States except to submit to the proposed extortion or leave a most important harbor exposed to any maritime enemy who may be looking for a convenient point at which to strike. The difference between the Government and the speculator is $75,000; and with the Executive is left the responsibility of deciding whether our Pacific Empire shall be left longer thus unguarded, rather than yield to the attempted extortion. The facts have all been laid before the President during the last few days.

S.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, asking that Senators procure the repeal of the law allowing the Judges of the United States Courts to hold the terms of the Courts at Covington, Paducah and Louisville. Referred.

Mr. Powell also presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, favoring the construction of a Railroad connecting Kentucky with East Tennessee, and making connection with the loyal men of East Tennessee and West North Carolina. Referred.

Mr. Powell also presented resolutions from the Kentucky Legislature concerning our Federal relations; denouncing the rebellion; pledging the State to support the Government of the United States, and to be true and loyal to the Constitution and the Union; protesting against any departure from the obligations of the Constitution in regard to local institutions; protesting against arming the slaves by the Confederate States, and expressing approbation of the President's modification of Gen. Fremont's proclamation.

Mr. Powell also presented resolutions from the Kentucky Legislature, assuming the State's portion of the direct tax.

Messrs. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Sumner presented petitions from citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, against sending the slaves out of the country, but proposing instead, to send the slave-owners out of the country.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) reported from the Naval Committee the House bill for the construction of twenty mail clad steam-gunboats, with an amendment authorizing the President to have the work done instead of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Hale gave, as a reason for the necessity of this course, the purchases of vessels in New-York by the Secretary of the Navy. He said that the Committee on Naval Affairs, in proposing the amendment, intended to cast censure on the Secretary of the Navy for his course in regard to these purchases.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought that the object was not attained by the amendment. The Secretary of the Navy in fact was only a clerk of the President's, and if he was not faithful he should be removed by the President. If the Senate should pass the amendment, the President will simply tell his clerk, the Secretary of the Navy, to do the work, and practically the amendment will have no effect.

Mr. Hale said that the same difficulty presented itself to the Naval Committee, and they did the best thing they could with it.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment as not being an adequate remedy, and as expressing censure of a high officer of the Government. The report of the Committee on which the implied censure is based, is made to the House, yet the House originate and send to the Senate a bill implying no censure. He thought it was beneath the dignity of the Senate to make a side thrust of this kind against any branch of the Government.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Union,) also opposed the amendment as indirect and not in accordance with the dignity of the Senate. If the Secretary of the Navy could not explain or excuse his conduct, he was then a disgraced official, and the President who keeps such a man in office is no more worthy of confidence than such an official. Therefore, the amendment can have no effect.

Here the morning hour expired.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to take up the joint resolution from the House, allowing coffee and sugar bonded before the act raising the duty, to be withdrawn from the warehouse on payment of the former duty, and the remission of such duties as have been paid under the recent act.

Mr. Fessenden said he should vote for the resolution, as they had, by previous legislation, made exceptions of this kind. But for the future he should oppose any such exceptions.

Mr. Hale opposed the resolution, as simply putting money in the pockets of importers, and taking it out of the Treasury.

The resolution was taken up, and laid over until to-morrow.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Kansas contested seat case was taken up, with the resolution that F. P. Stanton is entitled to the seat.

Mr. Foster advocated the passage of the resolution at some length, claiming that Mr. Lane had virtually accepted a Brigadier-Generalship. He (Foster) cited various actions of Mr. Lane as a Brigadier-General, and contended that the appointment by the President was correct, and that it was authorized by the exigencies of the country, and also that all the acts of the President were afterward legalised by Congress. At all events, a party had no right to accept such an appointment, act under it, and then turn round and say the appointment was not valid.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) said that he was of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, and did not agree with the views of the majority. He contended that no such office existed as that to which Mr. Lane is alleged to have been appointed. Therefore there could be no acceptance of it, and no vacating of his seat in the Senate.

The subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported a bill which was passed, extending the provisions of the law of July last, which authorizes soldiers to send letters through the mails without prepayment of postage to sailors and marines in the actual service of the United States, under such regulations as the Post-office Department may prescribe, the postage to be paid by the recipients.

Mr. Hickman of Penn, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee be authorized to send for persons and examine witnesses, as to the telegraphic censorship of the Press, which subject has been referred to the Committee, and compel the production of papers and dispatches sent, or proposed to be sent, and that if necessary, the Committee employ a stenographer.

On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether it is proposed to compensate for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to those companies which have received public lands for the construction of railroads on condition that they would perform the service without pay, &c.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $35,000 to carry into effect the act heretofore passed, providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,)—this being the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans—ineffectually moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill providing for a coinage department in the New-York Assay Office. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Vallandigham introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the sum total of the floating debt of the United States, giving as far as practicable the heads under which the said debt may be arranged.

On motion of Mr. Upton it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of reporting a bill, at their earliest convenience, amending the eighth section of the act of August last, so as to provide for raising $100,000,000, instead of $20,000,000, by direct taxation, and that in this connection they consider the expediency of telegraph and stamp duties, and excise duties upon cotton, tobacco and all malt and distilled liquors.

On motion of Mr. Cox, it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate to the House what, if any, steps the Executive Department has taken for the systematic exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report as to the truth of the charge that the United States District Judge for East and Middle Tennessee has accepted a similar position under the authority of those who are now in hostility to the Government of the United States.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of pledging the public lands and the proceeds thereof for the discharge of the public debt and interest.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, confiscating the property of persons in insurrection against the United States.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, (Opp.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to the constitutional power of making Treasury notes payable on demand and a legal tender.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxation for the support of the Government, as follows:

One mill per mile on all railroad passenger travel.

One-eighth per cent. on all transfers of stock, notes discounted and bills of exchange.

Five dollars docket fee on all suits commenced in any court of record.

Mr. Blair, of Maryland, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of completing a branch of the Pacific Railroad, from Rolla to Springfield, Mo., in order to facilitate military operations.

Mr. Blair also offered a preamble, setting forth the action of the French Government relative to the *Trent* affair, and concluding with a joint resolution, declaring that the people of the United States are not insensible to the kindness which animated the French Government in its prompt and wise interposition, and for reasserting the principles of international law and neutral rights which have been held by both France and the United States.

Mr. Vallandigham regarding the dispatch of M. Thouvenel as hostile to the United States, called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressing a desire to debate the resolution, it laid over under the rule.

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the consideration of the House, empowering the Generals in command, who may take possession of any inhabited portion of the rebellious States, to appoint commissioners of sequestration, whose duty it shall be—

First—To take possession for the use of the United States of all property, real and personal, found without owners.

Second—To convert all such personal property into money, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Third—To sell at auction all homesteads sequestered.

Fourth—To give homesteads, not exceeding one hundred and fifty acres, to such settlers as shall occupy the same for three years.

Fifth—The remainder of the lands to be surveyed and disposed of as other such property of the United States.

Other resolutions of inquiry were also adopted.

Mr. Sargeant, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred, appropriating $50,000 for a survey from the Northern waters of the Pacific and Behring Straits to the mouth of the Amoor River and the Russian-American possessions, with a view to telegraphic facilities.

Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the several amounts due to members of the House for mileage as certified by the Speaker.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said this resolution was contrary to law.

The resolution was tabled by 78 against 47.

The House then resumed consideration of the civil appropriation bill. Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the House adjourned.

CORRECTION.

Mr. Conkling requests the following corrections to be made in his speech in Congress on the Ball's Bluff affair. He did not say that four days were occupied in crossing the river. His statement was, that three flatboats and one rowboat were used; that seventy-five hundred men were assigned for the expedition, but that only about eighteen hundred had crossed at 11 o'clock, when the rebels' fire commenced.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION—WHEN THE PUBLIC MAY KNOW REGARDING ITS COMPOSITION—PAYING OFF THE TROOPS.

Annapolis, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

If sailors regard Friday as an unlucky day, soldiers evidently have a great partiality for Sunday, and seem to select that day as the most propitious for all patriotic enterprises. The weather here has been of a particularly wintry temperature for three days past; ice has formed rapidly around the edges of the harbor, and there are indications that, unless we get away from this place soon, Jack Frost may put an "effectual blockade" upon the movements of the large fleet now waiting to depart. Influenced, perhaps, in part by fear of this kind of obstruction, great activity has been infused into all movements and the consequence is, affairs have at length reached the grand culmination so long and so anxiously looked forward to by the military officers, as well as the public at large.

To-day two regiments have been embarked, and orders have been issued for the entire force to break camp and be prepared to follow suit at once. By Monday night the army will probably be all on board their respective transports, and the fleet will be ready to sail "at an early day," for Fortress Monroe, where it will be reinforced by a large addition to its naval and military strength.

As soon as the armada shall have finally sailed, the injunction which has been placed upon the Press will be removed, and the strength of the expedition, including a complete list of the vessels engaged, with the regiments composing the military arm, will be published.

The First Brigade were all paid off on Friday and Saturday, and the regiments composing the Second and Third Brigades are now receiving their sinews of war. The Massachusetts, and, in fact, all the New-England Regiments, have sent home nearly all their money. The same is true of the Pennsylvania and other regiments. Adams & Co. have had their hands full receiving and receipting for these thousands of money packages which will make glad the firesides of many Northern homes.

The weather to-day is once more delightful, and the prospect of moving imparts great life and animation to the troops. Some of the vessels have yet to receive considerable coal and water, which will be put on board this evening or to-morrow, when everything will be in readiness to start. The withdrawal of the fleet from this place, and the breaking up of the various encampments, will leave the town in possession of its ancient and much-coveted quiet, with nothing but the doings of the grave and reverend seignors in the State House to occupy their attention. The Legislature seems now to be sound and of good material.

I regret that, on leaving this place, I am not able to say a good parting word for the people of the town; but, so far ar my observation and experience go, with one or two notable exceptions, I have found the people morose, unsocial and haughty in their manners, and evidently influenced by strong antipathies toward all connected, in any way, with the army of the Union. In a word, they seem to be thoroughly infected with the madness of secession, and only tolerate the presence of the soldiers here because they are profiting largely by it. I judge that the population of the town must always have been exceedingly small, or that all the young men have emigrated southward, or to some other section.

The location and conveniences for the Naval School are certainly unsurpassed in any other part of the country, but the spirit manifested by the people of this part of Maryland is no great encouragement for sending here the youth of the United States, to be educated for their country's service.

E. S.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Zollicoffer between Greensboro and Columbia—Rebel Operations at Greensboro, &c.

Louisville, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The *Democrat* is informed that a National scouting party brought five prisoners into Columbia who were endeavoring to join Gen. Zollicoffer. The party report Gen. Zollicoffer, with four thousand men, between Greensboro and Columbia.

Greensboro had been almost depopulated by the rebels, but Gen. Ward's National Brigade had gone there to take possession.

The rebels captured five soldiers who were guarding Boralis Ferry, killing a man named James, and taking fifteen or twenty guns. The guard were surprised by rebel detachments on each side of the river.

RELEASE OF EX-GOV. MOREHEAD, OF KENTUCKY.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been released from Fort Warren on his parole, and proceeded immediately to New-York.

DEPARTURE OF THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been encamped on Governor's Island for some time past, embarked on board the steamer *Ericsson* yesterday, and will sail early this morning for Fort Taylor, Key West. The list of officers has already been published.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Two More Victories Over the Rebels.

A Commissary and a Large Amount of Stores Captured in Tucker County.

ROUT OF THE REBELS AT BLUE'S GAP.

CAPTURE OF CANNON, WAGONS AND PRISONERS

IMPORTANT CAPTURE IN TUCKER COUNTY.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Huttonsville, says that Gen. Milroy is still moving. An expedition sent out by him of 300 of the Thirty-second Ohio, under Capt. Lacey, into Tucker County, dispersed 400 rebels, capturing a Commissary and a large amount of his stores, a First Lieutenant and a private. Four rebels were found dead on the ground, and a large number wounded. One detachment is still in hot pursuit.

ROUT OF THE REBELS FROM BLUE'S GAP.

Wheeling, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Intelligencer*, from Cumberland, last night, says that a detachment of Gen. Kelly's forces, commanded by Col. Dunning, of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, left Romney last night at 12 o'clock, and attacked the rebels, 2,000 strong, at Blue's Gap, east of Romney, at daylight this morning.

The rebels were completely routed, with the loss of fifteen killed, two pieces of cannon, their wagons, etc., with twenty prisoners, including one commissioned officer.

Our loss is none.

It is rumored here, this afternoon, that the rebels are in full retreat from Hancock.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Frederick, Sunday, Jan. 5.

A letter from the Twelfth Indiana, at Sharpsburgh, states that a portion of the political prisoners recently sent from Williamsport to Washington, were captured at Shepardstown by a detachment from that regiment.

On the 2d inst., the pickets of Company A, Twelfth Indiana, brought into camp five prisoners; one white man, named Jacob Ash, arrested for building a boat and otherwise aiding the enemy, and four negroes, who were making their escape from Virginia. One of the latter had been engaged in the capacity of teamster in the rebel army, and the others claim to be free negroes from Shepardstown. They report 60 to 80 cavalry encamped near that place. There are also two companies of militia at Morgan Spring, one mile east of Shepardstown. It is reported by another source that the rebel pickets have been recently strongly reinforced all along the river from Shepardstown to Little Georgetown, nearly opposite the four locks above Dam No. 5. Most of the pickets are withdrawn from our observation during the day, but return in force after nightfall.

Frederick, Monday, Jan. 6.

Snow fell last night two and a half inches deep, upon a hard, frozen ground, and the sleigh-bells are merrily jingling this morning.

There was considerable commotion yesterday, in military circles, in consequence of intelligence from Hancock that Jackson had suddenly appeared opposite that place with an estimated force of 7,000 men, one 24-pounder, and two 12-pounder rifled guns. He sent word to Gen. Lander to evacuate that place, or he would shell us out. Lander responded that he should not evacuate, and if Jackson opened fire on the town, he would hold him to a strict accountability. Jackson responded that he should assume the responsibility, and carry out his threat. Consequently, he commenced a steady fire, which was continued up to dark last night, the date of the latest dispatches up to this time. The enemy's fire caused but slight damage to the buildings, and took no effect upon our troops.

On receipt of the first dispatch orders were sent to all our brigades and independent detachments to provide two days' rations and for the wagons to take four days more, also that all should be ready to march on short notice. Late at night Gen. Williams' Third Brigade, being the nearest to the point of action, took up the line of march. Some heavy and light artillery were also forwarded with dispatch.

The Resignation of Gen. Sigel.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GERMAN INDIGNATION MEETING.

A statement that Gen. Franz Sigel, of Missouri fame, has been driven by neglect and ill-treatment to resign his command in the United States service, is producing the greatest excitement among the German-American population of the entire North.

Last evening a large meeting of higely rhspectable citizens of German birth and extraction assembled in Held's Hotel. Among the most noted persons present were Messrs. William M. Wesmerskirch, H. D. Schmidt, Heinrich Grube, George Boeckel, Philip Reutinger, H. Martens, Joseph Weyand, Ferdinand Jacker, Charles Karbaum, Andreas Willmann, late President of the Opdyke German Central Committee, George Kuepper, of the Tenth Ward German Republican Club; Samuel D. Tzschirner, Dr. Rudolph Dulon, father-in-law of Gen. Sigel; Emil Sigel, brother of the General; Dr. E. J. Koch, Gustav Bach and Dr. Wieckzereck.

Mr. Gustav Bach was called to the Chair, and Dr. Koch appointed Secretary. Several speakers, among whom was Dr. Dulon, declared the object of the meeting to be the arrangement of some method by which a public expression of the dissatisfaction with which the German American public hailed the almost forced resignation of Gen. Sigel, and proposed that a mass meeting should be called for that purpose at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. George Kuepper moved the appointment of an Executive Committee to devise ways and means by which the feeling of the Germans in reference to the unexpected event above alluded to could be best demonstrated.

Some debate ensued, Messrs. Kuepper, Tzschirner, Koch and Wieczereck participating, and the majority urging immediate action to sustain Gen. Sigel in confronting the intrigues now directed against him. To this course Messrs. Kuepper, Tzschirner and Wieczereck strongly adhered, but, finally, Mr. Kuepper withdrew his motion in favor of one by Mr. Willmann, to appoint a Committee of seven for the purpose of making all arrangements necessary for a grand mass meeting, to be held so soon as all the accurate particulars concerning the resignation of Gen. Sigel shall have been received.

On motion of Dr. Tzschirner the number of the Committee was increased to 11, and the original motion having passed, with this amendment, the following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee, with full power as to time, place and other arrangements:

Friedrich Kapp, Hugo Wesendonck, Sigismund Kaufman, Oswald Ottendoerfer, Andreas Willmann, Dr. Hieronymus Wilhelm, Dr. Tellkampf, Samuel Tzschirner, Ferdinand Mann, Dr. Brugmann, and Weil von Gemsbach.

Shortly afterwards, the meeting adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Chairman. Great feeling was expressed throughout the session, and it was evident that the indignation was profound and universal. It is said that Gen. Sigel has been annoyed beyond endurance.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The schooner *Thomas M. Holmes* sailed yesterday afternoon for Port Royal. She has a full cargo of sutlers and quartermasters' stores. The U. S. steam-transport *Vanderbilt* was hauled, yesterday afternoon, to her berth, Pier No. 4, N. R., where she commenced discharging her cargo of cotton.

THE PROPOSED BANKING LAW.

The Bill Now Before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

A New Bureau in the Treasury Department.

How the National Currency is to be Regulated.

A BILL to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Treasury Department a separate bureau, which shall be charged with the execution of this act and all laws that may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and regulation of a National currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the United States Bank Comptroller. He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President; he shall receive an annual salary of $5,000: he shall appoint a competent deputy, whose salary shall not exceed $2,500, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Bank Comptroller during a vacancy in such office and during his absence or inability; he shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall assign to them, whose salaries shall not exceed $1,800 each. Within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment the Bank Comptroller shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of $100,000, with two responsible freeholders, as sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and he shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any bank or association issuing National currency under the provisions of this act. The Deputy Comptroller so appointed shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of $50,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Bank Comptroller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall devise a seal with suitable inscriptions for his office, a description of which, with a certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, with an impression thereof, which shall thereupon be and become the seal of office of the Bank Comptroller, and the same may be renewed whenever necessary. Every certificate, assignment and conveyance executed by the said Bank Comptroller, in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his said seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and Courts whatsoever; and all copies of papers in the office of the said Bank Comptroller, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally and in like manner as the original. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be assigned to said Bank Comptroller by the Secretary of the Treasury suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the Bank Department, in which shall be safe and secure fire-proof vaults, in which it shall be the duty of said Bank Comptroller to deposit and safely keep all the public stocks, books, papers, plates, and other valuable things belonging to his department; and the said Bank Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the said business, the expense of which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the term "United States Stocks," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all coupon and registered bonds now issued, or that may hereafter be issued, on the faith of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That any chartered Bank or Banking Association, whose capital is not less than one hundred thousand dollars, organized under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, which may elect to avail itself of the provisions of this act, shall present to the Bank Comptroller an authorized application therefor, verified by its seal and the signatures of the President and cashier, duly acknowledged before a Judge of some Court of Record or a Notary Public, and the acknowledgment thereof certified under the seal of such Court or Notary; and the said application shall state the name of said bank or banking association; the place where its office of discount and deposit is located, designating the State, and also the particular city, town, or village; the amount of the capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; the time when its charter will expire, and a declaration that said certificate is made to enable such bank or banking association to avail itself of the advantages of this act, and consenting to comply with all the restrictions and requirements contained therein, and the comptroller of the currency shall record and carefully preserve the said application in his office; and thereupon such chartered bank or banking association shall be vested with all the powers and be subject to all the provisions of this act, during the period limited in its charter, as fully and effectually as associations formed under this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less, in any case, than five.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That persons uniting to form such an association shall, under their hands and seals, make a certificate which shall specify:

1. The name assumed by such association.

2. The place where the operations of discount and deposit of such association are to be carried on, designating the State, and also the particular city, town or village.

3. The amount of the capital stock of such association, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; which capital stock shall not be less than $50,000.

5. The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

5. The time when such association shall commence, and when the same shall terminate; which shall not embrace a term of existence of more than 25 years.

6. A declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this act.

Said certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some Court of Record, or a Notary Public, and the acknowledgment thereof certified under the seal of such Court or Notary, and shall be transmitted, together with a copy of the articles of association which shall have been adopted, to the Bank Comptroller, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office. Copies of such certificate, duly certified by the Bank Comptroller, shall be legal and sufficient evidence in all Courts and places within the United States, or the jurisdiction of the Government thereof, of the existence of such association, and of every other matter or thing which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That at least thirty per centum of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in at the time of the commencement of its banking business, and the remainder of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in in installments of at least ten per centum each on the whole amount to which the association shall be limited, as frequently as one installment at the end of each succeeding 90 days from the time of the commencement of its banking operations, until the whole of the capital stock shall be paid in; but when any such association shall have paid in at least sixty per centum on the amount of its capital stock, and shall deem a further extension of its capital at such time unnecessary, such association may apply to the Bank Comptroller for an extension of the time for paying the remaining installments; and if, after careful examination of the facts, said Comptroller shall be of opinion that public convenience does not require an increase of such capital stock as rapidly as required by the foregoing provisions of this section, he may authorize such extension of the time for paying in the remaining installments as shall be deemed compatible with the public interest.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if any shareholder, or his assignee, shall fail to pay any installment on the stock when the same is required by the foregoing section to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock held by such delinquent shareholder, at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city where the association is located, if the same be located in a city, and if not so located, then a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the county where the same is located, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, and not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the costs of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock may subsequently be sold as the directors may order.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever a certificate shall have been transmitted to the Bank Comptroller, as provided in the seventh section of this act, and the association transmitting the same shall notify said Comptroller that at least 30 per centum of its capital stock has been paid as aforesaid, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act, required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, and that such association is desirous of commencing such business, said Comptroller shall immediately proceed, in such manner as he shall by general rules prescribe, to examine the condition of such association; to ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital stock; the name and place of residence of each of the directors of such association, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the *bona fide* owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors, and by the cashier of such association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking under this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That if, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the said Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it shall appear that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the said Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and official seal, showing that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before being entitled to commence the business of banking under it, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of such association to cause said certificate to be published in some daily newspaper, published in the State where such association is located, for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That every association formed pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be a body corporate, and may make and use a common seal, and shall have succession by the name designated in its articles of association, and for the period limited therein; by such name may make contracts, sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity as fully as natural persons, and may make by-laws, not inconsistent with law or the provisions of this act, for the election of directors, the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock; and shall have power to carry on the business of banking by obtaining and issuing circulating notes in accordance with the provisions of this act; by discounting bills, notes, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal security in the manner specified in their articles of association for the purposes authorized by this act; and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business; to choose one of their number as President of such association, and to appoint a Cashier and such other officers and agents as their business may require; and to remove such President, Cashier, officers and agents at pleasure, and appoint others in their place; and all banks and banking associations issuing bank notes to circulate as money under the provisions of this act shall be banks of discount and deposit as well as circulation, and their usual business shall be transacted in banking offices located at the places specified respectively in their charters and certificates of association, and not elsewhere.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the shares of associations formed under this act shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the articles of association; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer, shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any association formed under this act by its articles of association to provide for an increase of its capital from time to time, as may be deemed expedient; but no such increase shall be valid until the increased capital shall be paid in, and notice thereof shall have been transmitted to the Bank Comptroller, and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, and that the same has been duly paid to such association.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any such association to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows:

First—Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second—Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans made by such association, or for moneys due thereto.

Third—Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

Fourth—Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by such association.

Such association shall not purchase or hold real estate in any other case or for any other purpose than as specified in this section.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That every bank and banking association, after having complied with the provisions of this act preliminary to the commencement of banking business under its provisions, may transfer and deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury any number of United States Stocks bearing an interest, which bonds shall be deposited with the Bank Comptroller, and by him safely kept in his office until the same shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That, upon the making of any such transfer and delivery, the bank or association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Bank Comptroller circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to the current market value of the United States stocks so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding the par value thereof; at no time shall the total amount of such notes, issued to any such association, exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That, in order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Bank Comptroller is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates to be engraved in the best manner, to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and to be printed therefrom and numbered in oil colors, such quantity of circulating notes in the similitude of bank notes, in blank, of the denomination of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, as the Bank Comptroller may deem necessary to furnish to such associations, which notes shall be countersigned and registered in proper books, in the office of the Bank Comptroller, in such manner, and by such persons, as the Bank Comptroller may prescribe and designate; and all such notes shall have engraved on their face the words, "Secured by pledge of United States Stocks."

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That the plates and special dies to be procured by the Bank Comptroller, for the engraving and printing of such circulating notes, shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred by him, in executing the provisions of this act respecting the procuring of such notes, shall be audited and paid as contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; and for the purpose of reimbursing the same, and all other expenses incurred under this act, the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to demand and receive, upon the amount of all circulating notes delivered to such bank or association as aforesaid, one per centum, to be paid at the time of the delivery thereof by the banks and associations to which they are delivered respectively.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That after any such bank or association shall have caused such notes to be filled up and signed by the President or Vice-President and Cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand, at its place of business, such bank or association is hereby authorized to issue and circulate the same as money; and the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to citizens, corporations, and associations within the United States: and no such bank or association shall issue post notes or any other notes for circulation as money, than such as are authorized by the foregoing provisions of this act.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That all transfers of United States stocks which shall be made by any bank or banking association as security for circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall be made to the United States Bank Comptroller, with a memorandum written or printed on such stock stating that it is held by him in trust for the bank or banking association on whose behalf such transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and payment of the circulating notes delivered to such bank or banking association; and no transfer of any such stock by said Bank Comptroller shall be deemed valid or of binding force and effect, unless the same be countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, or, in his absence from his office or inability to perform the duties of his office, by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in his office a book in which shall be entered the name of every bank or banking association, from whose account such transfer of stock is made by the Bank Comptroller, and the name of the party to whom such transfer is made, unless such transfer is made in blank, in which case the fact shall be stated in said book, and in either case the par value of the stock so transferred shall be entered therein; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, immediately upon countersigning and entering the same, to advise by mail the bank or banking association, from whose account such transfer was made, the kind of stock and the amount thereof so transferred.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to countersign and enter in the book, in the manner aforesaid, every transfer or assignment of any stock held by the Bank Controller presented for his signature; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have at all times during office-hours access to the books of the Bank Controller, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the transfer or assignment presented to him to countersign; and the Bank Comptroller shall have the like access to the book above-mentioned, kept by the Secretary of the Treasury, during office-hours, to ascertain the correctness of the entries in the same.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of either the President or Cashier of every bank and banking association having stocks deposited in the office of the Bank Comptroller of the United States, once or more in each fiscal year, and at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as said officer or officers may select, to examine and compare the stocks so pledged with the books of said department, and if found correct, to execute to the Bank Comptroller a receipt, setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Bank Comptroller at the date of such receipt. Such examination may be made by an agent of such bank or association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose, whose receipt before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by such President or Cashier.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That every bank and banking association issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall make a quarterly report to the Bank Comptroller, commencing in August next, and to be continued in November, February, May and August in each year thereafter, which report shall be verified by the President and Cashier; and all willful false swearing in respect to such report shall be perjury, and subject to the punishment prescribed by law for such offence. It shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller, on or before the first Tuesdays of August, November, February and May in each year, to fix upon and determine some Saturday in the quarter of the year then ended in respect to which every such incorporated bank or banking association shall make said report, and shall serve notice of such determination upon every such bank and banking association, by delivering a copy of the same to some officer or clerk thereof, at their respective places of business, or by depositing the same in the Post-office in the City of Washington, directed to each of such banks and banking associations, or some officer thereof, at their places of business respectively. The report so required shall be made by each bank and banking association, within twenty days from the day of mailing such notice, and shall be in the form prescribed by the Bank Comptroller, and shall contain a true statement of the condition of the bank or banking association making such report, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the day specified in the notice of the Bank Comptroller, next preceding the date of such report, in respect of the following items and particulars, to wit: loans and discounts, overdrafts due from banks, due from the directors of the bank, or banking association making the report, due from brokers, real estate, specie, cash items, stocks, and promissory notes, bills of solvent banks, bills of suspended banks, loss and expense account; capital, circulation, (distinguishing that received from the Bank Comptroller from the old outstanding bills,) profits, amount due to banks, amount due to individuals and corporations other than banks, amount due the Treasurer of the United States, amount due to depositors on demand, amount due, not included under either of the above heads. And it shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller to publish such reports together in two newspapers to be designated by him for that purpose—one in the City of Washington and the other in the City of New-York—the publication of such report shall be accompanied with a summary of the items of capital, circulation, and deposits, specie and cash items, public securities and private securities; and the separate report of each bank and banking association shall be published in a newspaper published in the county; if a newspaper is published in the city or town in which any such bank is situated, such publication shall be had in such newspaper, at the expense of such bank or banking association making such report. In addition to the quarterly reports required by this section, every bank and banking association, located and doing business in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this act, shall publish or cause to be published on the morning of every Tuesday, in a newspaper printed in the city in which the bank making such report is located, to be designated by the Bank Comptroller, a statement, under the oath of the President or Cashier, showing the condition of the bank or banking association making such statement, on the morning of each day of the week next preceding the date of such statement, in respect to the following items and particulars, to wit: average amount of loans and discounts, specie, deposits and circulation.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That if any such bank or association shall at any time fail to redeem, in the lawful money of the United States, any of its circulating notes, when payment thereof shall be lawfully demanded, during the usual hours of business, at the office of such bank or association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a Notary Public, unless the President, Cashier, or Teller of such bank or association shall offer to waive demand and notice of the protest, and shall, in pursuance of such offer, make, sign, and deliver to the party making such demand, an admission in writing stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the non-payment thereof; and such Notary Public, on making such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Bank Comptroller; and after such default it shall not be lawful for the bank or association suffering the same to pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits: *Provided, however,* That if satisfactory proof be produced to such Notary Public that the payment of any such notes is restrained by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, such Notary Public shall not protest the same; and when the holder of such notes shall cause more than one note or package to be protested on the same day, he shall not receive pay for more than one protest.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any such association shall fail to redeem any of its circulating notes as specified in the next preceding section, the Bank Comptroller shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, cause the United States stocks and securities pledged by such bank or association, or so much thereof as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding circulating notes of such association, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York, after giving notice of such sale to such association, and also advertising the time and place of sale, with a pertinent description of the bonds to be offered for sale, in two or more newspapers published in the City of New-York, for not less than ten days next preceding the day of sale; said notes to be canceled and an equal amount of bonds.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That the Bank Comptroller may, if he shall be of opinion that the interests of the noteholders of any such association failing to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, will be best promoted thereby, hypothecate, or sell at private sale, any of the bonds so transferred to the Bank Comptroller by such association, to any other banking association, or to any individual, person, or firm, and receive therefor either money or the circulating notes of such failing association: *Provided,* That no such bonds shall be sold by private sale at less than the current market value thereof at the time of sale, nor shall any such bonds be sold on credit: *And provided further,* That no sale of any such bonds, either public or private, shall be complete until the bonds so sold and the transfer thereof shall have been countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in the twenty-first section of this act.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That on receiving notice of the failure of any such association to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, the Bank Comptroller shall give notice in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association to present them for payment at the office of said Comptroller, who shall proceed, so soon as moneys shall have been received arising from the sale or hypothecation of the bonds of such association as aforesaid, to pay, in a ratable proportion, such circulating notes; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of such notes after presentation thereof for payment as aforesaid, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper; but all such notes, on being fully paid, shall be canceled; and if any of the circulating notes of such failing associations shall not be presented for payment at the office of the Bank Comptroller until after the term of two years from the date of the first publication of the notice to the holders thereof to present them for payment, said Comptroller may pay, ratably, to the holder of notes previously presented, if such notes shall not have been already paid in full, whatever of the proceeds of such sale, remaining undistributed, may be needed to fully discharge the notes so presented.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That on receiving notice that any such bank or association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes as aforesaid, the Bank Comptroller, by and with the direction and concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint a special agent, who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes in the lawful money of the United States when demanded as aforesaid, and report to the Bank Comptroller the facts so ascertained, and if, from the report so made, the said Comptroller shall be satisfied that such bank or association has refused to pay its circulating notes as aforesaid, and that it has been in default for ten days, he may forthwith appoint a Receiver, and require of him such bond and security as he shall deem proper, who shall proceed, under the direction of the said Bank Comptroller, to take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues and claims belonging to such association, and upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and on a like order sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct, and pay over all moneys so made the Bank Comptroller, and also make report to him of all his acts and proceedings. Such Comptroller shall cause notice to be given by advertisement in one or more newspapers in the city in which such association is located, if the same be in a city, and if not, then in one or more newspapers published in the county where the same is located, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof; and after the end of one year from the first publication of such notice, the Comptroller of the currency, after full provision shall have been first made for redeeming the circulating notes of such association, shall make a ratable dividend of the moneys so paid over to him by such Receiver, inclusive of moneys arising from sales of bonds transferred to the Bank Comptroller, as by this act provided, on all such claims as may have been so proved or adjudicated in a Court of competent jurisdiction, and from time to time, as the proceeds of the assets of such bank or association shall be paid over to him, he shall make further dividends, as aforesaid, on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of such proceeds, if anything, shall be paid over to the shareholders of the aforesaid association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held: *Provided, however,* That if any such bank or association against which proceedings have been so instituted on account of any supposed refusal to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid shall deny having failed to do so, such association may apply to the Circuit Court of the United States, or other Court of competent jurisdiction, to enjoin further proceedings in the premises; and such Court, after citing the Bank Comptroller to show cause why further proceedings should not be enjoined, and after the decision of the Court or finding of a jury that such company has not refused to redeem its circulating notes, when legally presented, in the lawful money of the United States, shall make an order enjoining said Bank Comptroller, and any Receiver acting under his direction, from all further proceedings on account of such supposed refusal.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That the bonds transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, as herein before provided, by any such bank or association for the security of its circulating notes, shall be held exclusively for that purpose until such notes shall be redeemed, except as provided in this act; but the Bank Comptroller may give to any such association powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest on the bonds which shall have been so transferred to him by it; but such powers shall become inoperative whenever such bank or association shall fail to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid; and said Bank Comptroller may return any of said bonds to the bank or association which transferred the same, upon the surrender to him and the cancellation of an equal amount of such circulating notes: *Provided,* The current market value of the remaining bonds which shall have been transferred by the association offering to surrender such circulating notes shall be equal to the amount of all the circulating notes retained by such association: *And provided, further,* That there shall have been no failure by such association to redeem its circulating notes, and that there shall have been no other violation by such association of any of the provisions of this act, for the security of the creditors of such bank or association; nor shall said Comptroller be required to surrender such bonds in fractional sums of less than $1,000; and, if, at any time after said bonds shall be deposited with the Bank Comptroller as aforesaid, their market or cash value shall be reduced, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized to demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other United States stocks at their cash value, or in money, from the banks receiving said bills, and to hold the same for the benefit of the bill-holders, as long as such depreciation continues.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the price of any of the bonds pledged as aforesaid for the redemption of the circulating notes of any such bank or association shall be at the Stock Exchange in the City of New-York, for four consecutive weeks, at a rate less than that at which they shall have been estimated when so pledged, and such depreciation shall not have been made good by a deposit of other stocks or money, it shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller to notify the Treasurer of the United States of such fact, and the payment of interest upon such depreciated bonds shall be suspended, and such interest shall be retained by said Treasurer until the same, when added to the current market value of the bonds so pledged, to be ascertained as before provided, shall be equal to the amount for which such bonds were pledged: *Provided,* That it shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller, at the expiration of every period of three months, to cause the whole of the sums so retained, and then remaining in the treasury of the United States, to be invested in United States stocks, in the name of the Bank Comptroller, in trust for the respective associations by which the stocks on which such interest shall have accrued shall have been pledged; and whenever the price of such depreciated stocks at the Stock Exchange in New-York shall rise to the price at which they were pledged, and so remain for four consecutive weeks, such investment shall be assigned to such association, and all accruing interest on such pledged stock shall thereafter be paid to such association on demand thereof.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any such bank or association, being desirous of relinquishing its banking business, shall have paid at least 90 per centum of its circulating notes, and shall have delivered the same to the Bank Comptroller to be canceled, and shall have provided means and given security, to the satisfaction of the Bank Comptroller, for the redemption of its outstanding notes of circulation at the place where such bank or association is located, and shall have given notice thereof by advertisement for six consecutive months in two newspapers of general circulation, published, one at the Capital of the State in which such association shall be located, and one in the city, town, village or county in which the same is located, if there be one published therein, it shall be lawful for the Bank Comptroller to retransfer and deliver to such bank or association all the stocks and securities pledged by it, and thereupon all the corporate powers of such association, except such as shall be necessary to close up its affairs, shall cease.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller to receive worn-out or mutilated circulating notes issued by any such bank or association, and to deliver in place thereof to such bank or association other blank circulating notes to an equal amount; and such worn-out or mutilated notes, after a memorandum shall have been entered in the proper books, in accordance with such regulations as may be established by the Bank Comptroller, as well as all circulating notes which shall have been paid or surrendered to be canceled, shall be burned to ashes by said Comptroller of the currency, in the presence of the Treasurer of the United States; and in case such notes shall have been delivered to said Comptroller by an officer or agent of said bank or association, then in the presence, also, of such officer or agent; and a certificate of such burning, signed by said Comptroller and Treasurer, shall be made in the books of said Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof given to such officer or agent.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be unlawful for any officer acting under the provisions of this act to countersign or deliver to any such bank or association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this act, except as herein before provided, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act; and any officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court in which he shall be tried.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted,* That all fees for protesting the notes issued by any such bank [or association] shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such bank or association shall be liable therefor; but no part of the bonds pledged by such bank or association, as aforesaid, shall be applied to the payment of such fees; and all expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any such bank or association shall be paid by such bank or association; and all expenses of any Receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such bank or association before distribution of the proceeds thereof; and all expenses incurred in conducting the sale of any such pledged bonds, and in advertising the same, shall be paid out of the proceeds of such sales, before the application thereof to the redemption of the circulating notes of such bank or association.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted,* That the stockholders, collectively, of any such bank or association shall at no time be liable to such bank or association, either as principal debtors or sureties, or both, to an amount greater than three-fifths of the capital stock actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise; nor shall the directors be so liable, except to such amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of such bank or association, adopted by its stockholders to regulate such liabilities.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of such association formed under this act shall be divided into shares of $100 each, and shall be assignable on the books of the association in such manner as its by-laws shall prescribe; but no shareholder in any bank or association under this act shall have the power to sell or transfer any share held in his own right so long as he shall be liable, either as principal, debtor, surety or otherwise, to the bank or association for any debt which shall have become due and remain unpaid, nor in any case shall such shareholder be entitled to receive any dividend, interest, or profit on such shares so long as such liabilities shall continue, but all such dividends, interests, and profits shall be retained by the bank or association, and applied to the discharge of such liabilities; and no stock shall be transferred without the consent of a majority of the directors while the holder thereof is indebted to the association.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted,* That no bank or association shall take, as security for any loan or discount, a lien upon any part of its capital stock; but the same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required of shareholders as of other persons; and no such bank or association shall be the purchaser or holder of any portion of its capital stock, or of the capital stock of any other incorporated company, unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, on security which, at the time, was deemed adequate to insure the payment of such debt, independent of any lien upon such stock; or in case of forfeiture of stock for the non-payment of installments due thereon, and stock so purchased or acquired, shall in no case be held by such bank or association so purchasing for a longer period of time than six months, if the same can, within that time, be sold for what the stock cost.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted,* That in all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him; shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller or bookkeeper of such bank or association shall act as proxy; and no stockholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted,* That the affairs of every such bank or association shall be managed by not less than five nor more than nine directors, one of whom shall be President of the Association. Every director shall, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State in which such association is located. At least three-fourths of the directors shall have resided in the State in which such association is located one year next preceding their election as directors; and each director shall own, in his own right, at least one per centum of the capital stock of such bank or association up to $200,000, and the half of one per centum of its capital over $200,000. The directors of each of such banks and associations shall, collectively, own at least one-tenth of its capital stock in their own right. Each director shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such bank or association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the *bona fide* owner, in his own right, of the shares of stock standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any way pledged, as security for any loan obtained or debt owing, which oath, subscribed by himself, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Bank Comptroller, and by him filed and preserved in his office.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted,* That the directors of any such bank or association first elected shall hold their places until the first Monday in January next thereafter, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually on the first Monday of January, and the Directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. But any Director removing from the State or ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining Directors. The Director so appointed shall hold his place until the next annual election, and if, from any cause an election of Directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the bank or association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof having been given in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the city, town, or county in which the bank or association is located.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted,* That every such bank and association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least 25 per centum of the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation; and whenever the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation shall exceed the above-named proportion for the space of twelve days, or whenever such lawful money of the United States shall at any time fall below the amount of 25 per centum of its circulation, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits, until the required proportion between its outstanding notes of circulation and lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided, however,* That any such bank or association having money deposited to its credit in any responsible bank in the cities of New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, subject to be drawn for at sight, and which is immediately available to redeem such circulating notes, shall be deemed to be a part of the lawful money which such banks and associations are required to keep under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided,* That the amount of such deposit shall not exceed three-fifths of the said amount of 25 per centum required to be kept as aforesaid. And it shall be competent for the Bank Comptroller to notify any such bank or association whose lawful money reserve shall fall below said proportion of 25 per centum to make good such reserve, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, said Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in the twenty-ninth section of this act.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted,* That no such bank or association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in, and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on the following accounts, that is to say:

First—On account of its notes of circulation;

Second—On account of moneys deposited with, or collected by, such association;

Third—On account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of such association, or due thereto;

Fourth—On account of liabilities to its stockholders, for money paid in on capital stock, and dividends thereon.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted,* That no such bank or association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge, hypothecate or exchange any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money, to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its ordinary banking operations, or for the purpose of purchasing bonds of the United States, to be transferred to the Bank Comptroller; nor shall any such bank or association apply, or permit to be applied, hypothecated, or pledged, any portion of its capital stock to the purchase of bonds of the United States, to be transferred, as aforesaid; but such bank or association may, nevertheless, invest from time to time the whole or any portion of its capital in such bonds.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted,* That no such bank or association shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends, loans to stockholders for a longer time than six months, or in any other manner, any portion of its capital stock; and if losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such bank or association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any such bank or association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses, and bad and suspended debts; and all debts due to any such bank or association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad or suspended debts within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted,* That the directors of every such bank or association shall, semi-annually, on the first Monday in May and November, declare a dividend of so much of the profits of such bank or association as they shall judge expedient; and, on each dividend day, the cashier shall make, and verify by his oath, a full, clear and accurate statement of the condition of such bank or association, as it shall be on that day, after declaring the dividend; which statement shall contain:

One—The amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and then remaining, as the capital stock of such bank or association.

Two—The amount of the circulating notes of such bank or association, then in circulation, specifying the amount of each denomination.

Three—The greatest amount in circulation at any time, since the making of the last previous statement, as shall have been exhibited by the weekly statements of the Cashier, specifying the times when the same occurred.

Four—The amount of balances and debts of every kind due to other banks and banking associations.

Five—The amount due to depositors.

Six—The total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, and the greatest amount since the making of the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same accrued.

Seven—The total amount of dividends declared on the day of making the statement.

Eight—The amount of lawful money of the United States belonging to such bank or association, and in its possession, at the time of making the statement, designating the amount of each.

Nine—The amount subject to be drawn at sight, in lawful money of the United States, then remaining on deposit with solvent banks or bankers; specifying the amount so on deposit in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

Ten—The amount then on hand of bills or notes, issued by other banks and banking associations, formed and doing business under this act, and the amounts issued by other banks and banking associations.

Eleven—The amount of balances due from other banks and banking associations doing business under this act, and the amount due from other banks, bankers and banking associations, excluding deposits subject to be drawn at sight as aforesaid.

Twelve—The amount on hand of bills, bonds, notes, and other evidences of debt, discounted or purchased by such bank or association, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debt, the amount considered bad, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgment.

Thirteen—The value of the real and personal property held for the convenience of such bank or association, specifying the amount of each.

Fourteen—The amount of real estate taken in payment of debts due to such bank or association.

Fifteen—The amount of the undivided profits of such bank or association.

Sixteen—The total amount of the liability to such bank or association by the directors thereof collectively, specifying the gross amount of such liabilities as principal debtors, and the gross amount as indorsers or sureties.

Seventeen—The total amount of liabilities to such bank or association of the shareholders thereof collectively, specifying the gross amount of such liabilities as principal debtors, and the gross amount as indorsers or sureties.

The statement thus made shall forthwith be transmitted to the Bank Comptroller.

SEC. 47. *And be it further enacted,* That every such bank and association may take, reserve, receive, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, such rate of interest or discount as is for the time the established rate of interest for delay in the payment of money in the absence of contract between the parties, by the laws of the several States in which such banks and associations are respectively located, and no more: *Provided, however,* That interest may be reserved or taken, in advance, at the time of making the loan or discount, according to the usual rules of banking in such State or Territory; and the knowingly taking, reserving, or charging, of a rate of interest greater than that allowed by this section, shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the debt or demand on which the same is taken, reserved, or charged; but the purchase, discount, or sale of a bill of exchange, payable at another place than such place of purchase, discount, or sale, at the current discount or premium, shall not be considered as taking, reserving, or charging interest.

SEC. 48. *And be it further enacted,* That the total liabilities of any person, or of any company or firm, (including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof,) to any such bank or association, including liabilities as acceptor of *bona fide* bills of exchange, payable out of the State where such bank or association is located, shall at no time exceed one-third, exclusive of liabilities as acceptor, one-fifth, and exclusive of liabilities on such bills of exchange, one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such bank or association actually paid in.

SEC. 49. *And be it further enacted,* That no such bank or association shall, at any time, pay out on loans or discounts, or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of depositions, nor shall it in any other mode put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking company, which notes shall not, at any such time, be receivable at par, in payment of debts by such bank or association so paying out or circulating such notes; nor shall it knowingly pay out or put in circulation any notes issued by any bank or banking association which at the time of such paying out or putting in circulation is not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money of the United States.

SEC. 50. *And be it further enacted,* That all notes, bills, and other evidences of debt, excepting bills of exchange, discounted by any such bank or association, shall be made, by the terms thereof, or by special indorsement, payable solely to such bank or association; and no such evidence of debt shall be assignable, except for collection or for the following purposes:

First—To redeem the circulating notes of such bank or association.

Second—To pay other liabilities of such bank or association, and after such liabilities shall have been discharged.

Third—To divide among the shareholders on their stock.

SEC. 51. *And be it further enacted,* That all transfers of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, owing to any such bank or association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this act, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void.

SEC. 52. *And be it further enacted,* That if the directors of any such bank or association shall knowingly violate or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of such bank or association to violate any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges, and franchises, of such bank or association, derived from this act, shall be thereby forfeited; such violation shall, however, be determined, and adjudged by the Circuit Courts of the United States, or by other Courts of competent jurisdiction, before the corporation shall be declared dissolved; and in cases of such violation every director who participated in, or assented to the same, shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the bank or association, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

SEC. 53. *And be it further enacted,* That the Bank Comptroller, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, appoint a suitable person to make an examination of the affairs of every such bank or association, which person shall not be a director or other officer in any such bank or association whose affairs he shall be appointed to examine, and who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of such bank or association, and, in doing so, to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath, and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of such association to the Bank Comptroller; and such banks and associations shall not be subject to any other visitorial powers than such as are authorized by this act, except such as are vested in the several courts of law and chancery; and every person appointed to make such examination shall receive for his services at the rate of $2 for each day by him employed in such examination, and $2 for every 25 miles he shall necessarily travel in the performance of his duty, which shall be paid by the bank or association by him examined.

SEC. 54. *And be it further enacted,* That every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk or agent of any such bank or association, who shall embezzle, abstract or wilfully misapply any of the moneys, funds or credits of such bank or association, or shall, without authority from the directors, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of such bank or association, or shall, without such authority, issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment or decree, or shall make any false entry in any book, report or statement of such bank or association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer or agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years.

SEC. 55. *And be it further enacted,* That the President and Cashier of every such association shall cause to be kept, at all times, a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in such bank or association, in the office where its business is transacted; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of such bank or association during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted; and a copy of such list, verified by the oath of such President or Cashier, shall, at the beginning of every quarter of a year, be transmitted to the Bank Comptroller, commencing on the first day of August after the passage of this act.

SEC. 56. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest will be promoted thereby, to employ any of such banks or associations, doing business under this act, as depositaries of the public moneys, in any place except the City of Washington.

SEC. 57. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of this act, in which the United States, or its officers or agents, shall be parties, shall be conducted by the District-Attorneys of the several districts, under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

SEC. 58. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall mutilate, cut, deface, disfigure, or perforate with holes, or shall unite or cement together, or do any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt issued by any such bank or banking association, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt, unfit to be reissued by said bank or banking association, shall, upon conviction, forfeit fifty dollars to the corporation who shall be injured thereby.

SEC. 59. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be issued by any corporation or association doing a banking business under the provisions of this act, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such circulating notes, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true, any falsely altered or spurious circulating note issued, or purporting to have been issued, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than three years nor more than ten years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000.

SEC. 60. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody and possession any engraved plate or block after the similitude of any plate from which any circulating notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or block, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than three nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000.

SEC. 61. *And be it further enacted,* That suits, actions and proceedings may be had in Courts of Record of the several States and Territories by and against corporations and associations under the provisions of this Act; and such Courts, within their respective jurisdictions, and the Judges and Justices thereof, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in all such suits, actions and proceedings.

SEC. 62. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller to report annually to Congress, at the commencement of its session:

One—A summary of the state and condition of every bank and banking association from whom reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of specie held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to said banks and associations as in his judgment may be useful.

Two—A statement of the banks and banking associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed, and the rate *per centum* of such redemption and the amount outstanding.

Three—To suggest any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of the bill-holders and depositors may be increased.

Four—To report the names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year; such report shall be made by or before the first day of December in each year, and the usual number of copies for the use of the Senate and House, and two hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Department, shall be printed by the public printer and in readiness for distribution on the first meeting of Congress.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 77½; Reading Railroad, 17⅝; Morris Canal, 35¼; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par at 1-10 ⅌ cent. discount.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

A Report to the Secretary of War of the Operations of the Commission, and upon the Sanitary Condition of the Volunteer Army, its Medical Staff, Hospitals, and Hospital Supplies.

THE ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTS OF THE COMMISSION—THE ADVICE IT GIVES—HOW RECEIVED, AND WHAT COMES OF IT—SOLDIERS FOOD, CLOTHING, RECREATIONS, AND DUTIES—HOW THE SOLDIER IS USED BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND HOW HE USES AND ABUSES HIMSELF—CAMP DISEASES AND THEIR CAUSES—MILITARY HOSPITALS—WHAT THE SANITARY COMMISSION AND THE PEOPLE ARE DOING FOR THEM, AND WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO—SPECIAL RELIEF AT THE WASHINGTON RAILROAD DEPOT—DEATH RECORDS AND MEMORIAL TABLETS—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE REGIMENTS AT BULL RUN—HOW TO PREVENT SUCH DISASTERS—WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING, AND HOW THEIR GIFTS ARE DISTRIBUTED—GREATEST WANTS AND DANGERS OF THE VOLUNTEERS, AND HOW TO MEET THEM.

The following is an abstract of the Report of the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commission, as prepared by MR. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, and submitted to the Secretary of War:

At the close of its first seven months' labors the Sanitary Commission gives us its *fortieth* published document. It is a condensed report upon the results, plans, experiences, and present operations of the Commission; and its pages incidentally tell the unvarnished story of army life and the actual experiences of our patriot volunteers in camp, in the field, and in hospital. It is not a tale of horrors, but of humanity ministering to wants and sufferings that would become horrors but for such merciful ministrations.

To the philanthropist, the patriot, and the public economist, the sanitary welfare of the army is a subject equaled in importance and interest only by the triumph of the National cause; and this we believe to have been the view taken of the subject by the men who suggested the organization of the Sanitary Commission. The history of all great campaigns has demonstrated that "if soldiers die in battle by hundreds, they die of disease in hospitals by thousands."

The army of the Union is too precious to be sacrificed to disease; its manly strength must conquer peace and then return to bless the homes that so patriotically have given their best young men and noble citizens to the war. While the troops under the first levy were rallying in our streets and hastening to the National Capital, a few earnest and enlightened believers in the utility of sanitary regulations, were devising the organization and machinery of the Sanitary Commission. Those founders of the Commission had evidently studied the laws of health and the history of armies to some purpose; and upon glancing at the names constituting the Commission we see only the acknowledged representatives of broad culture and definite aims in plans of usefulness. The purposes, the methods and the successful results of the labors undertaken by the Commission appears very convincingly in the elaborate report just presented to the Secretary of War.

Though the plan of this Commission and the methods of its operation are really without precedent they are not only warranted but demanded by the sanitary history of all large armies. In a most important sense does the success of the National cause depend upon the protection of our volunteer army from the ravages of disease. With health preserved, the army of the Union will certainly triumph over rebellion, even though Great Britain were allied in its support. With the certain prospect of a loyal army of nearly or quite a million of volunteers, of noblest quality, endurance and zeal, and with military training at least equal to that of the enemy, protection from wasting diseases in our army is equivalent to the absolute success of our arms, be the day of triumph near or remote. But who could foresee the results of the conflict if the fate of the Crimea should overtake our army? Out of 93,959 men before Sebastopol, 2,658 were killed in action, 1,761 from wounds and injuries; while from disease there died 16,298! and 12,903 who did not die were invalided and sent home; making the total loss 33,620, or more than one-third the total strength of the forces called to the seat of war!! The Russians lost far greater numbers from disease; and from the same cause it is known that "peace became obligatory on France in the Spring of 1856, because of the sanitary condition of her Crimean army." It is said that PELISSIER, when pressed to attack during the siege, remarked: "The Russians are every day losing three or four hundred men by sickness. If we wait a week, they will have lost a brigade; if we wait a month, they will have lost a *corps d'armée*.

Though we do not suppose that PELISSIER's policy has been or will be adopted by the Commanding General of our army, still we know it is true that the rebel forces are wasting from disease. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Jan. 2, justly asks:

> "Why was it that when our (the rebel) soldiers were daily dying by hundreds, the Government did not show the common humanity of the small measures of instituting a medical commission to examine the camps, and, if possible, check the progress and ravages of disease?"

But the army of the Union to-day is unquestionably more vigorous and enduring in bodily powers than at any former period; and that our forces may be kept in full and constantly increasing vigor plainly appears from the facts embodied in this and other reports of the Sanitary Commission. The universal desire of the people to know the actual condition and prospects of the vast armies of volunteers now in the field induces us to transfer to our columns a copious abstract of this important report to the Secretary of War.

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES.

By your appointing the Commission, it was vested with no legal authority, and with no power beyond that of "inquiry and advice in respect of the sanitary interests of the United States forces." It was directed, especially, to inquire into the principles and practices connected with the inspection of recruits and enlisted men; the sanitary condition of the volunteers; to the means of preserving and restoring the health, and of securing the general comfort and efficiency of troops; to the proper provision of cooks, nurses, and hospitals; and to other subjects of like nature." The Commission met for the first time at Washington, on the 12th June last, and proceeded to organize and to settle, so far as was then possible, the general scheme of its operations.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

For the purpose of a preliminary survey of the ground, the President of the Commission, Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., immediately undertook an examination of the sanitary condition of the troops assembling at Cairo, St. Louis, and other military centres in the West, and a like preliminary examination was made by other Commissioners into the state of the troops on the Potomac and at Fortress Monroe. Full reports of the results thus ascertained were submitted to the Commission, showing that the apprehensions entertained of dangers to the army from the neglect of the most obvious sanitary precautions, in regard to camp site, ventilation, drainage, etc.

FINANCIAL BASIS.

As the Commission was to receive no pecuniary support from Government, it was under the necessity of calling on private liberality for the fund it required to sustain it. Its appeal for this purpose was responded to with promptitude and liberality, and the Commission was thus enabled to go into operation without delay. The Life Insurance Companies of Massachusetts, New-York and New-Jersey, were most generous in their contributions. It has received in money from all sources, up to the 25th of November last, $28,107, the larger portion of which has been contributed by citizens and institutions of New-York.

ADVICE.

The Commission found itself charged with a twofold duty, viz.: of inquiry into the sanitary condition of the volunteer army, and of advice as to its improvement. This latter function included not only the duty of addressing to different departments of Government, from time to time, such recommendations or suggestions as occasion might suggest, but also that of keeping volunteer officers and soldiers themselves constantly and directly instructed and warned as to the novel dangers to which they were exposed, the necessary precautions against them, and the means pointed out by experience as best calculated to preserve them in bodily health and vigor for the performance of their duty to the country. For this purpose the Commission proceeded, as speedily as possible, to secure the services of a body of physicians specially fitted for the required duty, and to send them into the field at various points from Fortress Monroe to St. Louis. It was necessary, in view of the fact that the Commission could afford to pay but moderate compensation to its employes, that they should be men actuated by a strong and disinterested desire to be of service to the country.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Fourteen well qualified physicians are now employed by the Commission, each having a defined portion of the army under his observation. Six other gentlemen, each possessed of special acquirements, are engaged on special duties. A list of their names, and of the posts to which they are respectively assigned, is appended. The duties of the Inspectors, beyond what has necessarily to be trusted to their discretion, are minutely detailed in the printed instructions issued to them, of which a copy is herewith submitted. It will be perceived that they are enjoined carefully to avoid whatever can excite apprehension of a disposition to interfere with military authority. Before entering any camp, they are required to obtain the formal approval of the Major-General, the Brigadier-General and the Medical Director, in whose military jurisdiction it is included, together with an introduction to the commanding officer of the regiment, and through him to the company officers. Having done this, they are directed to make a minute investigation into every point bearing directly or indirectly on the sanitary condition of the camp.

The self-multiplying power of a good example finds instructive illustrations in the camps under the surveillance of the Sanitary Inspectors. This fact is not to be overlooked in estimating the influence and usefulness of the Commission. Upon this point the experience of Baron STEUBEN, as Inspector-General in the Revolutionary war, is aptly quoted in confirmation of the experience of the Sanitary Commission:

> "I had my company of guards exactly as I wished them to be." * * "It afforded a new and agreeable sight for the young officers and soldiers." "Having gained my point, I dispersed my apostles, the inspectors, and my doctrine was eagerly embraced."—*Kapp's Life of Steuben.*

The effect of the advice given by the Inspectors of the Commission is found not to be confined to the particular camp visited, or to the officers with whom they converse. The example of one regiment in reforming abuses and enforcing sanitary laws is very generally followed by others near it, and an emulation is excited among company and regimental officers, the beneficial effects of which have been noticed in many cases where an ill-regulated regiment has been transferred to the neighborhood of a cleanly, well-policed, thoroughly drained, and salubrious camp. There is no doubt that systematic attention to sanitary laws is becoming more generally understood to be a part of the duty of a military officer; and it is satisfactory to observe that the more recently enlisted regiments begin better than those enlisted at the opening of the campaign, and improve faster. This, in part, may be fairly attributed to the publications of the Commission, which to the number of more than one hundred and fifty thousand have been scattered through the country and largely reprinted in the newspapers.

As every regiment brought to a high sanitary condition is found to be a radiating centre of good influences, it has been thought that the labors of the inspectors (their numbers being necessarily far too small) would be most effectively and economically applied, by making as thorough work as practicable in the inspection of each regiment visited, and in securing the efficient co-operation of its officers, rather than in a superficial examination and hurried efforts for the direct benefit of a larger number.

The complete and accurate inspection of a single regiment, with the collection and recording of information on all the points to be embraced in the Inspector's return, cannot, as a rule, be performed in less than an entire day.

INQUIRY—STATISTICAL RESULTS.

After the inspection of each camp or post, the Inspector is required to make an elaborate report upon its condition. This report consists mainly of written answers, in the most exact and concise form, to a series of printed questions, 180 in number, covering every generally important point connected with the sanitary condition of the army. More than 400 of these reports have been received by the Commission. Their results are carefully tabulated, and suitable digests prepared by an accomplished actuary. In certain cases, special agents are employed, and special investigations made. (See notes on Bull Run, in appendix.) Valuable reports have likewise been furnished by members of the Medical Staff, and members of the Commission have, themselves, undertaken investigations requiring special scientific knowledge.

CONDITION OF THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

A brief statement of the condition, in certain respects, in which the army was found during the months of September and October, so far as this can be deduced from the reports of inspection made during those months, will best illustrate the character of the information obtained, and will serve to indicate the points to which it seems most desirable the attention of Government should be directed. Of those returns, 37 were from regiments recruited in New-England; 101 were from regiments recruited in the Middle States, including Virginia, Maryland and Delaware; 62 were from regiments recruited in the Western States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Time of Recruiting.—The time occupied in recruiting each of these regiments averaged six weeks, the shortest period being ten days, the longest about three months.

Nativity.—In seventy-six and a half per cent. of the regiments inspected, native Americans were found to constitute the majority. In six and a half per cent. there was a majority of Germans; in five and a half of Irish; and in five and a half the number of native born and foreign born was about equal. Of one per cent. the returns give no information on this point.

Age.—From incomplete returns, the average age of the volunteers is judged to be a little below twenty-five years. Somewhat more than one-half of their number are under twenty-three. The average age of the officers is about thirty-four. It is important that the degree of liability to death from disease in war, at different ages, should be ascertained. Data are accumulating which will serve to determine this. It is still more important to determine the degree of liability to sickness at different ages, in army life, especially as this affects the question of the relative efficiency of men, as soldiers, at different ages.

Inspection of Recruits.—In fifty-eight per cent. of the regiments, there had been no pretence of a thorough inspection of recruits on enlistment. In only nine per cent. had there been a thorough reinspection when or after they were mustered in. The Commission took occasion soon after its organization to address the Governors of all loyal States on the need of more rigorous inspection of recruits. It is unfortunately certain, however, that this important duty has continued to be generally neglected or superficially performed. A careful examination of the causes officially assigned for the discharge of 1,620 men from the army of the Potomac, as unfit for service, during the month of October, made by a Committee of the Inspectors of the Commission, experienced in observation of military hospitals, leads to the startling conclusion that fully fifty-three per cent. of the whole number were thus discharged on account of disabilities that existed at and before their enlistment, and which any intelligent surgeon ought to have discovered on their inspection as recruits. This conclusion is sustained by information from other sources. These men had each, probably, cost the Government at least $100 for his pay, rations, clothing, transportation, medicines, &c., making an aggregate of over $80,000, absolutely wasted on men who ought never to have been enlisted.

EVIL OF VICIOUS MEN IN CAMP.

We are glad that attention is called to the disastrous influence of the few *incorrigibly bad men* who too frequently succeed in gaining admission to the ranks.

Another point connected with the volunteer recruiting service deserves more attention than it has received; the danger, namely, that follows the enlistment of men notoriously vicious and degraded. The mere presence in camp of half a dozen dissolute, insubordinate and ruffianly men tends very much to retard the progress in discipline of the whole command. They set an example of unwholesome indulgence of every kind, thwart all measures for the sanitary improvement of the camp, are the first subjects of disease, and the first to turn their backs on the enemy. Whatever disloyalty and desertion have occurred among our soldiers, may generally be traced to persons of this class. It is to be hoped that all such will hereafter be rigorously excluded from the people's army.

STATE OF THE CAMPS.

Situation of Camps.—Camp sites have been generally selected for military reasons alone, and with little if any regard to sanitary considerations. The regimental surgeon has seldom been consulted on the subject. In many instances disease is directly traceable to this omission. One-fourth the regiments were found encamped on sites which had previously been occupied by others. Except at Cairo and in the prairie region, camps have been generally formed on the tops and sides of hills. During the hot weather, nearly one-half were in the shade of woods—an objectionable circumstance.

Water Supply.—Water of wholesome quality was found within convenient distance of the camp in all but two cases.

Occupation of Sites.—The average occupation of a camp site, up to the date of inspection, has been twenty-one days. In the East this period has generally been largely exceeded, and regiments have frequently occupied the same ground much longer than is safe or advisable.

Drainage, Natural.—Fortunately in those cases where the drainage by inclination was the most difficult, the soil and sub-soil has been porus and favorable to drainage by filtration. As the immediate inconvenience occasioned by a shower of rain in these flat sides led to the practice of better judgment in artificial drainage than has generally obtained on the hill sites, there has been less prejudice to health from poor drainage in the fixed camps at the West than in those of the armies of the Potomac and Western Virginia, which have generally been upon clay soils or over retentive sub-soils. There has been, for instance, not half as much rheumatism at Cairo as in the Eastern camps and those of Western Virginia.

Artificial Drainage.—Until recently, the artificial drainage of camps, when first visited by the Inspectors, has been found very imperfect—the men of each tent being left in most cases to form drains around it, according to their own judgment. In consequence of their ignorance, unskillfulness, or indolence, the drains have often been useless, and not unfrequently have aggravated the evil they were designed to remedy. As soon, however, as good examples became frequent, the practice of a systematic arrangement began to be generally adopted. The consequences of neglecting drainage are frequently apparent on inspection of the sick list, and more detailed regulations with regard to camp drainage are desirable.

Tent Accommodation.—Six men are usually provided with lodgings in one of the "wedge" tents. In the Sibley tent from twelve to sixteen; of late sometimes twenty.

Ventilation.—Tents are seldom tolerably ventilated at night. Of the regiments under consideration occupying the wedge tents, none were found in which the Inspectors were satisfied that proper attention was paid to ventilation, and it was obvious in some cases that the men suffered in health in consequence. The Sibley tent is more convenient of ventilation, and cannot as well be tightly closed as the wedge form. The Commission warned the Department, in August, of the evil likely to ensue from the difficulty of ventilating the wedge tents. It is now found that typhus is occuring more frequently in the regiments occupying these tents than in those that have the Sibley—the ratio being 29.5 to 23. The Inspectors have advised the striking of each tent once a week, for the purpose of giving it a perfect cleansing and airing, and the practice is being of late quite generally adopted.

Tents.—Fifty-eight per cent of the regiments had been provided with a wedge tent, ten with the wall tent, seven with the bell tent, nineteen with the Sibley, others not stated. Ninety per cent. of these were made of good canvass; the remainder were of twilled cotton or drilling, or so old as to be leaky.

Flooring.—Twenty-four per cent. of the regiments were provided with tent-flooring of boards, twenty per cent. with India-rubber cloth; in twenty-one per cent. straw or branches were used for this purpose, and in thirty-five per cent. the men slept on the ground. A limited examination of the diseases of the army indicates that the largest proportion of those of typhoid type occur with regiments sleeping on rubber blankets, the least with those on straw or boughs; the largest proportion of catarrhal with regiments on wooden floors, the least with those on the ground; the largest of rheumatism with those on wood, the smallest with those on straw or boughs; the largest of malarial with those on the ground, the least with those on straw or boughs. In eighty per cent. of the camps, they are reported to be properly arranged, and kept in proper order, no offensive odor drifting from them. In twenty per cent., proper attention was not given to them, and the health of the men was more or less seriously endangered in consequence.

Offal.—In seventy-seven per cent. of the volunteer camps, slops, refuse, and offal are systematically removed to a distance from camp by a daily detail of men. In twenty-three per cent., this duty was performed irregularly, or very imperfectly. In nineteen of these twenty-three camps, the Inspectors found odors of decay and putrefaction perceptible in and about the tents and streets.

Camp Police, in general.—Of the camps inspected, five per cent. were in admirable order, forty-five per cent. fairly clean, and well policed. The condition of twenty-six per cent. was negligent and slovenly, and that of twenty-four per cent. decidedly bad, filthy and dangerous. In those camps which are referred to as in a neglected and positively bad condition, some or all of the following sources of danger to the health of the men were found to exist, viz: drains wanting or clogged up, and retentive of stagnant water; the camp streets and spaces between the tents littered with refuse food and other rubbish, sometimes in an offensive state of decomposition; slops deposited in pits within the camp limits, or thrown out broadcast; heaps of manure and offal close to the camp, and the privies neglected. In about two-thirds of the camps the streets were found fairly clean, but in only about one-third were the edges of tents, the spaces between them, and the camp drains entirely free from litter and rubbish. On the whole, a very marked and gratifying improvement in the custom of the volunteer regiments in respect of camp police has occurred during the Summer.

HOW THE SOLDIER IS USED AND HOW HE USES HIMSELF.

Clothing.—The shirts used by the men were found to be of poor quality in twenty-six per cent. of the regiments examined. In seventy-four per cent., they were of the Regulation quality. In ninety-four per cent., the men had been provided with two shirts each. In four and a half per cent., they had but one each, and in the remainder only a part were properly supplied. Eighty-two per cent. of the regiments were well supplied with overcoats, and seven per cent. partly so. In eleven per cent. there were none at the time of the inspection. In only three per cent. of the regiments were the overcoats of poor quality. Seventy-five per cent. of the regiments were provided with good cloth body coats; the remainder with flannel sack coats or cloth jackets. In seventy-five per cent. of the regiments, one good blanket had been issued to each soldier. In twenty per cent., two had been provided; these being, however, in most cases, of inferior quality. In five per cent. the men had never all received each a blanket. Never, probably, was so large an army as well supplied at a similar period of a great war.

Cleanliness.—In about eighty per cent. of the regiments the officers claimed that they gave systematic attention to the personal cleanliness of the men; but in very few instances—almost none—is this attention what it should be. The washing of the feet is very rarely enforced as a military duty, and in not more than six per cent. of the regiments did the Inspectors believe, from personal observation, that the officers strictly enforced the *Army Regulations* in respect of washing the head and neck. In eighty per cent. of the regiments the officers reported that the men washed their shirts at least weekly. Slovenliness is our most characteristic national vice. Frontier necessities and costly labor account in a measure for this. The indirect influence exerted upon all parts of the country by a peculiar local system of labor explains more. The City of Washington illustrates the vice and the penalty that is paid for it. Structures designed in themselves to be commensurate with and typical of the moral grandeur of a great Republic, are offences against good taste, like precious stones on dirty hands, when seen from out of the unmitigated shabbiness and filth of the unsewered, unpaved, unpoliced streets. "The National Hotel sickness" was a beneficent reproof of this narrow policy. That which was lost by it, could have been cheaply saved at an expense ten times as great as would be the necessary cost of making Washington a healthful, beautiful and appropriate rural metropolis: an attraction, an example, and an unceasing influence for good, in this way, to the whole nation.

Food and Cooking.—The regulation articles of food are universally acknowledged to be had in great abundance, and their quality is, in nearly all respects, generally satisfactory to the men. The system of rotation of cooks that prevails in the regular army is not generally adopted, and the manner of selecting cooks is very varied. Army cooking is generally done by fires made in trenches, in the most simple and primitive manner. Not more than ten per cent. of the regiments inspected use cooking stoves of any pattern. Several which employed them for a time have given them up and adopted trenches and an open fire, as practically more efficient and convenient under the circumstances.

Sutlers.—In this connection reference cannot be avoided to the evil which often comes to the men from the sutler's shop. It is unquestionably true that proper control and supervision of the sutler is scarcely ever maintained in volunteer regiments. There is reason to believe that corrupt bargains have been formed in certain instances between the sutler and officers of his regiment; that in other cases officers receive presents of wine from the sutler; that sutlers have used their influence and power over the men to prevent them saving from their pay for the sake of their families, and that they themselves engage in the secret sale of spirits.

Drunkenness.—In thirty-one regiments the sutler was allowed to sell liquor. In one hundred and sixty-nine the officers reported that the sale was prohibited. In one hundred and seventy-seven it appeared that the men did, in fact, get liquor with more or less freedom and facility, from the sutlers or otherwise. In twenty-three the Inspectors were satisfied that the men did not often or readily obtain liquor. It must not be understood, however, that in all the regiments which had access to liquor there was any serious habitual excess in its use. Intoxication was acknowledged to be common in only six regiments. In thirty-one it was said to occasionally occur, though not deemed a serious evil; and in one hundred and sixty-three the Inspectors were assured, and had no reason to doubt, that it was very rare. In the majority of regiments there is very little dram-drinking, except shortly after pay-day.

Discipline.—The daily average of men in the guard-house was reported to have been 2 6-10 men to each regiment. Men are generally kept effectually within camp limits. The average daily absences from camp were eight for each regiment. * * Regiments of volunteers having an unusual strength of West Point officers have in all cases been found in a fair state of discipline, so that if an order with reference to matters of camp police was given, at the suggestion of an Inspector of the Commission, it could be assumed that it would not be neglected. But this has been equally true of many regiments whose officers were taken from civil life and elected. * * Commiseration for what are erroneously considered technical offenders, and moderation or neglect in dealing with them, is costing the country more lives by far than the bullets of the enemy, and is adding many millions to the expense of the war. And it may here be proper to observe, that causes of disease and death can often be traced with great confidence to the occupation of military officers of high rank in merely clerical duties, and to delays and neglects which arise from the want of sufficient aids and clerks in administrative offices and headquarters.

Recreations.—About one-fifth of the regiments possess libraries, mostly of religious books. They were generally donations made to the chaplain. There is a large religious element in the volunteer force. Religious organizations already exist in about half the regiments, and are rapidly increasing in number. The American Tract Society of Boston alone has distributed among them more than 20,000,000 pages, (equal to 60,000 12mo. volumes.) The number of letters written by the volunteers is remarkable, and a delightful indication of a fact which should remove all fear of a permanent military despotism in this country. *In some regiments, of 1,000 men, it has averaged, for weeks, six hundred a day.* For all the regiments, it must have been, through the Summer, not far from three hundred. In some regiments, as Wilson's Twenty-second Massachusetts, there is not a man unable to thus communicate with his friends at home. In forty-two regiments, systematic athletic recreations (foot ball, base ball, &c.) were general. In one hundred and fifty-six there were none. As to two, the fact is not reported. Where there are none, card-playing and other in-door games generally take their place. There is some evidence of serious mischief from gambling. Sharpers are believed to have enlisted for the purpose of making money as professional gamblers. One (a non-commissioned officer) is reported to have boasted of large gains. But, however this may be, the practice prevents the men from maintaining both mind and body in health by active amusement in the open air.

Remittances of Pay.—The soldiers of fifty-seven per cent. of the regiments had sent home to their families a considerable portion of their pay. Of the remainder, many had not been paid at the date of inspection. The men are generally disposed to send home from half to three-fourths of their pay, if satisfied that they can do so safely. It is respectfully submitted that the remittances of pay by the soldiers to those dependent on them should be encouraged and facilitated in every possible way. The practice improves the moral tone of the soldier, by keeping up his sense of a continuing relation with his family. It tends to preserve him from the vices of the camps, and from becoming a mere mercenary man-at-arms, and it thus makes him a better citizen when he returns to civil life. * * * It is confidently believed, that if fifty per cent. of that portion of the soldiers' pay which he spends in camp were thrown into the Potomac, he would, on the whole, be the gainer, the only loser being the sutler and the peddler.

Surgeons, and their Qualifications.—The qualifications of regimental surgeons, in respect of education and experience, cannot, as a general rule, be ascertained by direct inquiry. The Inspectors, however, are usually able to form a decided opinion on this point, by conversation, and by observing the mode in which the surgeon's duties are performed. They report the surgeons of one hundred and seventy-six out of two hundred regiments in question sufficiently well-qualified; four incompetent; thirteen of doubtful competence; and as to seven regiments, the point is not reported upon, owing to the absence of the surgeon from his post, or to some other reason. One hundred and twenty-nine of these regimental surgeons are reported as not only competent, but as having discharged their duties with creditable energy and earnestness; twenty-five have done so with tolerable attentiveness; nineteen have been negligent and inert; of the surgeons of twenty-seven regiments, no distinct opinion is expressed.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY—HOSPITALS.

Camp Hospitals.—The arrangement, equipment, and supplies of the Regimental Hospitals are reported to have been in one hundred and five of the regiments, good; fifty-two, indifferent or tolerable; twenty-six, bad. In thirteen regiments no hospital whatever had been organized. As to four, there is no report. (In the two hundred regiments.)

General Hospitals.—At the close of the October session of the Commission it was understood that Government would at once commence the erection of two cheap temporary model hospitals at Washington, in conformity with plans carefully prepared by a committee of the medical members of the Commission, and approved by it as embodying the latest results of sanitary science.

Defects in present Hospital Arrangements.—The defects and sources of mischief in the general hospitals at and around Washington and elsewhere, which have been under consideration by the Commission at each of its sessions, and against which it has repeatedly remonstrated, continue without material change. A more liberal discretionary power should also be expressly vested in the Medical Bureau, in directors of hospitals, and in certain easily accessible officers of the Quartermaster's Department, to waive strict technical accuracy in requisitions for hospital supplies and in hospital permits, whenever they are satisfied that the interests of the service will suffer no substantial detriment.

Hospital, and other Supplies.—The Commission did not, at first, contemplate furnishing hospital and other supplies to the army on any large scale, but confined itself mainly to the duties of "inquiry and advice" assigned it by the Secretary of War. It could not refrain, however, without doing violence to the human sympathies of its members, from supplying some few of the more pressing wants which they saw existing in the military hospitals of Washington and elsewhere.

Extent and General Character of Disease.—In the army of the Potomac, the average constant number of sick, per one thousand men, has been sixty-three, in the department of Western Virginia, one hundred and sixty-two, in the Valley of the Mississippi, one hundred and sixteen. The average constant number of sick during the months of August, September and October, in the regiments East and West, so far as visited, has been seventy-seven per thousand. In this number all relieved from duty, from any sort of physical indisposition, however slight, are included. The number of sick varies in different regiments from one-third of one per cent. to forty-nine per cent. The average length of time lost for active duty, in each case of sickness reported, has been a little more than five days, (5.18.) The following table shows the aggregate strength of the two hundred regiments under consideration; the numbers sick in hospitals and in quarters; the proportion sick in hospitals and quarters to every 1,000 strength.

Of 200 Regiments last visited previous to November, 1861.	Aggregate numbers.	Proportion to every 1,000 soldiers.	Proportion to every 1,000 patients.
Strength when inspected	176,042	—	—
On sick-list at the time of inspection	12,841	73	1,000
Sick in General Hospital	2,756	16	215
Sick in Regimental Hospital	2,973	17	231
Sick in Quarters	7,112	40	554

It has happened in more than one instance that, upon an order to advance against the enemy being given, every man of a regiment then on the sick-list immediately reported himself well, was discharged and shouldered his musket in the line of battle.

Mortality.—The average mortality of the army of the Potomac has been, during the Summer, at the rate of 3½ per cent.—allowance being made for those who die after their discharge, from causes connected with army life. Imperfect data received from the West indicate a considerably larger rate for the whole army; probably it will not be far from 5 per cent. if sweeping epidemics should be escaped.

Tendencies of Disease.—Diseases of a malarial type, which till recently have most given occasion for anxiety, are now beginning somewhat to decline. On the other hand, there is a slight but appreciable increase in cases of disease appropriate to the Winter months, as severe colds, inflammation, pulmonary affections, and acute rheumatism.

Typhus.—To this must unfortunately be added a decided increase of typhus fever. Its appearance is traceable to the natural disposition of soldiers to shut themselves up in their tents or huts as much and as closely as possible in cold weather. An extensive outbreak of typhus would be exceedingly demoralizing as well as destructive, and it would be better that double or triple the usual allowance of blankets and of flannel shirts should be distributed to the men in camps, even if the issue should be left behind or thrown away at the first movement, than they should be indulged in their disposition to burrow or seal themselves in their lodgings.

Measles and Small-Pox.—Measles and small-pox are also common, the latter sufficiently so to justify uneasiness. Inspectors of the Commission have been called upon by regimental surgeons almost daily during the last month for a supply of vaccine virus. *It has provided for the vaccination of more than twenty thousand men.*

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

Depôts of the Commission.—The principal dépôts of stores for the Commission are in New-York, (under charge of the "Woman's Central Relief Association," of New-York;) at Boston; at Providence, R. I; at Philadelphia; at Cincinnati; Cleveland, Columbus, Ohio; at Wheeling, Va.; at Louisville; at Chicago; at Cairo; at St. Louis, and at Washington.

Amount of Supplies Distributed.—The demand for articles of clothing and protection for the sick has naturally increased during the past month, but the means placed by the community at the disposal of the Commission has enabled its Inspectors to keep pace with this increase. Thirty-four thousand four hundred and eighty-one articles of hospital clothing were distributed from the Washington dépôt alone during the month of November, besides a large bulk of unclassified articles. The supplies thus distributed from the Washington dépôt have been issued to one hundred and thirty-six hospitals; twenty of which were general, and one hundred and sixteen regimental. The average number of articles supplied to each was a little more than two hundred. About one thousand are now daily distributed from the same dépôt, and their value in money is not less than $500. At the Cleveland dépôt sixty-nine thousand articles have been received since its organization; and fifty-one thousand, besides several tons of articles of hospital diet, have been already issued from it to the army of the West, at various points. From the Wheeling dépôt, four thousand eight hundred and fourteen articles of bedding and clothing, alone, have been distributed. There can be little doubt that the value of supplies issued to the army, by agents of the Commission, during November, amounted, at a very moderate estimate, to the sum of $40,000.

Reserve Stock of Supplies.—The reserve of stores at the disposal of the Commission is still smaller than it should be. The demand caused by the comparatively trifling engagement at Ball's Bluff exhausted its supply of various articles urgently required, and obliged it to purchase what was still needed in the shops of Washington.

Supplies for Men in the Field.—The Commission has, by circulars and advertisements, given the widest publicity to the need of hospital supplies at all its dépôts, specifying particularly the nature, dimensions, form, &c., of the articles especially needed; and, as has already been stated, this appeal has been most generously answered. It has had under consideration the expediency of making a like call on the loyal women of the country for extra clothing for men in the field. After advisement with the Quartermaster-General, this has been thought inexpedient, except (to a limited extent) in the West, where delays and irregularities of transportation may retard the supply through the regular channels of Government. The Commission, however, is in constant receipt, at Washington and elsewhere, of considerable supplies of this class, which it distributes in cases of emergency.

In the appendix to the report we find the following characteristic letter from WASHINGTON,—a precious gem that seems to have been found in the family casket of a member of the Commission. The suggestions of this delicate note from the wise and good Father of our Country may properly be followed by our loyal countrywomen in the second war for freedom:

Copy of a Letter from Gen. Washington to Mrs. Bache, (Daughter of Franklin.)

HEADQUARTERS IN BERGEN, N. J. July 14, 1780.

MADAM: I have received with much pleasure—but not till last night—your favor of the 4th, specifying the amount of the subscriptions already collected for the use of the American soldiery.

This fresh mark of the patriotism of the ladies entitles them to the highest applause of their country. It is impossible for the army not to feel a superior gratitude on such an instance of goodness. If I am happy in having the concurrence of the ladies, I would propose the purchasing of coarse linen, to be made into shirts, with the whole amount of their subscription. A shirt extraordinary to the soldier will be of more service to him than any other thing that could be procured him; while it is not intended to, nor shall, exclude him from the usual supply which he draws from the public.

This appears to me to be the best mode for its application, provided it is approved by the ladies. I am happy to find you have been good enough to give us a claim on your endeavors to complete the execution of the design. An example so laudable will certainly be nurtured, and must be productive of a favorable issue in the bosoms of the fair in the sister States.

Let me congratulate our benefactors on the arrival of the French fleet off the harbor of Newport on the afternoon of the 10th. It is this moment announced, but without any particulars, as an interchange of signals had only taken place.

I pray the ladies of your family to receive, with my compliments, my liveliest thanks for the interest they take in my favor.

With the most perfect respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, madam, your obedient and humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL RELIEF AT THE WASHINGTON DEPOT.

The building near the railroad station, occupied by this agency, is furnished the Commission by Government. From its occupation for this purpose on the 9th of August last, up to the 9th of December instant, four thousand and forty nights' lodgings have been furnished to seventeen hundred and ninety soldiers, mostly laboring more or less under disease, who would, if without this resource, have been obliged to sleep on the floor of the reception house, or in places of great exposure. Many have remained in it several days, receiving medical care from a physician of the City, employed by the Commission. This has been done at an aggregate expense of about fifteen hundred dollars. This agency also aids soldiers passing through the city on their return to their regiments from general hospitals, or passing through the City on sick leave, and in various ways that cannot be classified under any general head, but which have certainly prevented a large amount of sickness and suffering.]

DEATH RECORDS AND BURIAL TABLETS.

The Commission has endeavored to obtain information by which the place of burial of the volunteers who have been killed in battle, or who have died in hospitals, may be established. They have also elaborated a system of records for those dying in hospitals, and of indications of their burial place, by which their bodies may be identified; which has received approval, and been ordered to be carried out, blanks and tablets for the purpose being furnished to each regimental Quartermaster.

SANITARY HISTORY OF BULL RUN.

In the appendix to this report is given an interesting *résumé* of facts showing the sanitary condition of the regiments engaged in the affair at Bull Run. We have room only for the following extracts:

As soon as practicable after the battle of Bull Run, a series of seventy-five inquiries was prepared, intended to elicit information as to the condition of the troops before, during, and after the engagement, and as to the defects in the mode of providing for the necessities of the army which had been manifested in the series of movements which were connected with it. These questions were placed in the hands of the seven inspectors of the Commission, who were then employed in visiting the regiments which had been engaged, for the purpose of ascertaining and administering to their wants, and they were instructed to obtain answers to them, which would represent as nearly as possible the knowledge and judgment of the most intelligent officers and surgeons of these regiments with whom they were able to confer.

The returns received comprise about two thousand items of evidence with reference to the history of the battle, and have a certain value otherwise than from a medical or sanitary point of view. * * *

Portions of each of the twelve brigades under the command of Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL, at the time of the general advance of July 16, were visited by the Inspectors.

The entire number of bodies of troops visited was thirty.

Of the twelve brigades comprising the army of the Potomac, seven only crossed the stream known as Bull Run, on the occasion of the engagement of Sunday, July 21, and took an active part in the main action with the enemy.

Certain regiments that crossed the stream and took an important part in the action of the 21st, (as, for instance, the Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-first New-York State Militia,) were removed from Washington to be mustered out of service so soon after the battle, that no reports were obtained from them.

Concerning several of the regiments visited, replies were obtained to the entire series of seventy-five questions proposed; concerning others, replies were obtained to but to a portion of the series—the defect being due in some instances to the neglect on the part of inspectors, in others, to inability on the part of the regimental officers consulted to give the information desired.

Skirmish of the 18th.—Of twenty-nine bodies of soldiers visited, four were actively engaged in the "demonstration" of the 18th of July, (Thursday,) at Blackburn's Ford, (across the Bull Run,) three others were engaged, but not actively, and twenty-two were not engaged.

Engagement of the 21st.—Of the same twenty-nine bodies of troops, twenty were actively engaged in the battle of the 21st of July, (Sunday,) seven were engaged, but not actively, and two were not engaged.

Camp Guard.—The average number left as camp-guard at the time of the general advance, previous to the engagements of the 18th and 21st, from each of nineteen regiments reporting on this point, was sixty-eight, (more exactly, 68.2.) From ten of the twenty-nine regiments visited, no report was made as to the number so left. The smallest number so left behind by any regiment was thirteen; the largest number so left, 150.

Strength of Regiments.—The average number of troops that marched for the battle-field at the time of the general advance, from each of twenty regiments reporting on this point, was (as stated by their officers) eight hundred and two; nine of the twenty-nine bodies of troops visited not reporting. The smallest number so marching was six hundred, the largest number nine hundred and fifty-one.

Last Meal.—The last meal before the battle of the 21st, of sixteen of the twenty-nine regiments, was on the evening of the day before; that is, on the evening of the 20th. Six regiments had a regular breakfast early (that is, before 2½ o'clock) on the morning of the day of the battle; two regiments breakfasted at 6, and the battalion of United States infantry is reported to have enjoyed a regular meal in the woods about 11 A. M. The time of the last regular meal of three regiments is not reported, but there is reason for stating it to have been about 6 A. M.

First Movement on the 21st.—The troops, except those in the reserve, were aroused from sleep between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the battle of July 21, the march being ordered to commence with some at 2, with others at 2½.

Distance Marched before the Battle.—The distance marched to the field of battle on the morning of the 21st by those who became actively engaged, varied from four to twelve miles; of those in the vicinity of the field, but not actively engaged, the distance generally was from two to four miles, (RICHARDSON'S Brigade remaining in the position it held on the 20th, menacing the enemy at Blackburn's Ford.)

Double-Quick.—The portion of this march to the battle-field which was at double-quick, was, in the case of fifteen of the regiments, from one and one-half to three miles—generally from two and a half to three miles; in the case of thirteen of the regiments there was no portion of the march at double-quick. During the battle a few of the companies, and but a few, moved at double-quick for one or two miles.

It seemed to be generally considered by the volunteers that their strength was unnecessarily and injudiciously wasted by the extent of the double-quick advance. To a certain extent this appears to be true, yet the result could hardly have been affected by it if the men had been in tolerable condition.

Degree of Vigor at Commencement of Battle.—As to the physical condition of the troops on reaching the field of battle, it is reported that eight of the regiments visited were in "fair," "excellent," "good," "best" condition;

That in eight others "the men were somewhat exhausted," "partially exhausted," "evidently suffering;"

That in twelve of the regiments visited, the troops were said to be "much exhausted," "generally fatigued," "many considerably exhausted;" in six of the regiments from one to twenty were "giving out," &c., one or two instances of "sun stroke" being specified.

In eight regiments none "gave out" before the battle; in from nine to eleven regiments some gave out before the battle; and concerning the remaining regiments there is no report.

(There was an evident disposition to regard the exhausted physical condition of the men as a chief cause of the defeat.)

Distance Traveled.—The distance traveled by the several regiments on the night of the retreat varied from twenty to thirty-five miles, generally it was about twenty-seven. The average distance of the day's advance and retreat, including movements on the field, was about forty-four miles.

Physical Condition after the Retreat.—The next morning, (the 22d,) according to the almost universal report, there were few, if any, able men in the infantry blistered feet, rheumatic pains, aching limbs, diarrhœa, and nervous debility being prevalent.

The physical condition of three of twenty-nine bodies of troops when visited a few days later, was reported "unaltered by exposure and retreat," "not exhausted;" the men of four regiments were reported to be much exhausted, "physically prostrated," "prostrated," "exhausted and worn out," "greatly affected by exposure and retreat," "terribly fatigued, could not get rested," &c. The physical condition of seven of the regiments was not stated.

Causes of Exhaustion.—The physical exhaustion of the troops was attributed to excessive fatigue, to heat, and to want of food and drink.

Causes of Exhaustion before the Battle.—As to the causes assigned for the exhaustion, it appears that of the regiments visited, it was stated that three had not suffered at all from fatigue or heat, or want of food or drink or sleep; in seventeen of the regiments "fatigue" was assigned as a cause of exhaustion; in eleven the march of "double-quick" was specified as peculiarly fatiguing; in eight of the seventeen the exhaustion is attributed more to the double-quick than to want of food and drink; in sixteen of the regiments want of food was assigned as a cause of exhaustion; in eleven want of drink was assigned as a cause; and in a few cases the exhaustion was attributed, in part at least, to want of sleep, and to a bivouac of three or four nights in the open air, with insufficient clothing, as was the case with the Fire Zouaves, who left their blankets and rubber cloths in camp.

So much as to the condition and movement of the troops before the battle.

Time in the Battle.—The time during which the troops taking part in the battle of the 21st were actively engaged (pushing forward the enemy, or being temporarily on the retreat, after first coming under fire,) appears to have varied from twenty-five minutes to six hours, being in most cases from five to six hours.

To the regiments most actively engaged the time was thought to be much shorter than actually elapsed, the five or six hours in which they were engaged seeming to the men, as they state, scarcely one hour. The time during which men stood under fire without being actually engaged themselves, is, on the other hand, found to be over-estimated by them.

Degree of Vigor during the Battle.—It is claimed that in eight of the twenty-nine regiments visited, there were no symptoms of exhaustion manifest during the battle; that in eight there was evident suffering and fatigue evinced by men lagging behind,—and by companies breaking up, especially after double-quick, few or none giving completely out; that in ten regiments, many (in some instances stated as high as one-fourth or one-third of the number constituting the regiment) gave completely out, "some few dropping down in convulsions," or suffering from "sun-stroke. The evidences of exhaustion in other regiments are not assigned.

Causes of Exhaustion during the Battle.—In explanation of the alleged excessive exhaustion of the men toward the close of the battle, the officers consulted in twenty-six of the twenty-nine regiments referred to, attribute it to fatigue and heat, twenty-one to lack of food and drink. All the reports which assigned insufficiency of food and drink as a cause, also assigned excessive fatigue. Six of them assign fatigue, and especially the march at double-quick, as the main cause of the exhaustion which was manifest during and just after the battle.

Cause of Retreat.—The proximate cause of the retreat is variously assigned—to the attack of fresh reserves of the enemy upon our right; to the rapid and apparently wild return of the caissons for ammunition; to the appearance of a retreat of our cavalry, who were thought by some to be riding over our own infantry, the rear guard, at the same time, mistaking them for secession cavalry, &c. Certain more organic causes of the defeat are frequently stated. * * * The reports of the Inspectors give no evidence that the panic infected the extreme left, or the reserves, to any sensible degree. It was uncontrolable only with a part of the troops on the extreme right, among whom it originated. Many at the centre and the left were suprised when the order came to retreat, and for a time considered it as merely an order to change position in view of a still further general advance.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 14, 21, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1521, 1553, 1583, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1811. *Part II.*—Nos. 868, 1652, 1690, 1692, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1712, 1714, 1718, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1734.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1157, 2763, 2767, 2769, 2773, 2787, 2791, 2793, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841. *Part II.*—Nos. 2612, 1858, 2774, 2770, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3172. *Part III.*—Nos. 2843, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3010, 3036, 3146, 3174, 3176, 3180, 3182, 3184, 3186, 3190, 3192, 3194, 3196, 3198.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 571, 572, 663, 641, 332, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 653, 695. *Part II.*—Nos. 434, 402, 233, 640, 1417, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 706, 707.

The Fort Gansevoort Property Injunction—The Argument Concluded.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Isaac Dayton vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case has been fully stated in the TIMES, both in point of fact and law. The argument was concluded yesterday by GILBERT DEAN, Esq., on behalf of the Corporation, in an argument elaborating the points stated in the TIMES of yesterday: First, that the plaintiff had no such pecuniary interest in the matter as gave him a standing in court. Secondly, the Common Council is a legislative body, and cannot be controlled by the Courts, under the Charter of 1857. The provision under which this point is raised was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The Court reserved decision.

Alleged False Imprisonment, and a Verdict thereon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard

Chas. Kuphrain vs. *Nicholas May.*—In this case the plaintiff alleged that the defendant caused him to be arrested and imprisoned in Brooklyn in August 1859, on a charge of larceny, which was groundless. It was also alleged that this action on the part of the defendant was without probable cause that the larceny had been committed, and from malice on the part of the defendant.

The plaintiff was acquitted upon trial, and now brought his action for damages.

The jury gave him $500.

The Special Act Against Pickpockets—Opinion on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Barnard.

The People vs. *Sarah Williams.*—The decision in this case was given in the TIMES when rendered. The following is the opinion at length:

INGRAHAM, J.—Even conceding the act to be a local act, the section under which the defendant was convicted is not unconstitutional.

The title of the act is, "An act in relation to the Police Courts in the City of New-York." This section (33) authorizes the punishment of offenders of a particular class in the City of New-York. It applies solely to the powers of the Courts in this City, and is included under the words and in the title.

It enlarges the powers of the Court in this City, and does not apply to any other Court; nor does it give any other authority which can be exercised by any other Courts than those in the City of New-York.

The decision of the General Term of the Third District, applied to a section which extended throughout the State in its operation.

The objection that this section is in conflict with the general provisions of law defining petit larceny is also unavailing. It is not intended to repeal that statute, but this section creates a new punishment, different from that to be inflicted in cases of petty larceny, where the property is taken from the person. So far as it requires modification it is modified by this statute.

I do not think an act which applies to all the people of the State, although it may be limited to a portion of the State in its operation, is a private or local act. It is a public act, applicable to all the people of this State, and not within the provisions of that article of the Constitution. As the General Term of the Third District have expressed another opinion, I refrain from examining the question further, because I do not consider it material to the decision of the case for the reason before stated.

The judgment must be affirmed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Ruth Williams, 17 years of age, a native of Flushing, L. I., pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Martin Feehorn, 28 years of age, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of stealing $6 from the pocket of Timothy McCarthy, and remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Thomas Hughes, Irish, 18 years of age, pleaded guilty to petty larceny upon an indictment for burglary, and was remanded for sentence.

William Dawson, native of New-York, 18 years of age, and George Gray, native of Ohio, 28 years of age, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, upon an indictment for grand larceny, in appropriating to themselves the wardrobe of Dennis Lyons, of No. 44 Pearl-street. Dawson was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, and Gray was sentenced to the same place for six months, and fined $50.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Fersenhein vs. *Judson et al.*—Complaint dismissed as to defendant and Cranston.

Burchard vs. *Finch et al.*—Complaint dismissed.

Baker et al. vs. *McGarry, Assignee, &c.*—Complaint dismissed.

Smith vs. *Lamb.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer.

Van Allen, Receiver, &c., vs. *Leland.*—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer.

Liggins vs. *Liggins.*—Complaint dismissed.

Kneeland vs. *Wake.*—Judgment for plaintiff for specific performance.

Barnhart vs. *Gardner et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Kerry vs. *Rothschild et al.*—Ordered judgment for plaintiff for relief prayed.

Lockwood vs. *Rothschild et al.*—Ordered judgment for plaintiff for relief prayed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Dunphy vs. *Eagan.*—Verdict of $50 for the plaintiff.

Sanford vs. *Brewster.*—Attachment granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Southwick vs. *Melins et al.*—Referred to Henry Nicoll to appoint Receiver, &c.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that there are brokers in Richmond who are quietly using the underground railroad to make collections in Richmond on Northern account, in defiance of law, and hints that a prominent financial individual of that city is likely to be detected in the business of collecting interest on State bonds in his own name for Northern parties. The *Examiner* threatens to "blow" if the business goes on.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Two more important successes in Western Virginia are recorded this morning. Gen. MILROY has followed up his victory at Huntersville with another one in Tucker County, north of his position at Huttonsville, in which three hundred of the Thirty-second Ohio Regiment, under Capt. LACEY, dispersed four hundred rebels, and captured a Commissary, with a large amount of his stores, besides killing and wounding several. The second success was at Blue's Gap yesterday morning. A detachment of Gen. KELLY's forces at Romney, under command of Col. DUNNING, of the Fifth Ohio, left Romney, on Tuesday night, at 12 o'clock, and attacked the rebels, two thousand strong, at daylight. The rebels were completely routed, with the loss of fifteen killed, two cannon, twenty prisoners, including a commissioned officer, their wagons, &c., and all without the loss of a man on our side. This is an important success, as it endangers the left wing of the rebels on the Upper Potomac.

The Chicago *Journal* learns by private advices from Washington that Gen. JAMES H. LANE will reach that city the latter part of the present week, *en route* for Kansas, where the War Department has assigned to him a command of 25,000 men, 6,000 of whom are to be cavalry; and included in the command are three of the regiments now encamped at Chicago—BRACKETT's Cavalry, BALDWIN's Infantry and WILSON's Mechanic Fusileers. The last named regiment, for whose thorough equipment as army engineers, mechanics and artisans, the Government has determined to appropriate $210,000, will accompany the General to Fort Leavenworth. It is understood that this command, under Gen. LANE, is designed for a grand expedition through the section of country along the Arkansas border into Texas, simultaneously with the grand movement of all the divisions of the army of the Union.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* makes the important statement that the divisions of Gens. FRANKLIN, FITZ JOHN PORTER and SMITH are to be withdrawn from Washington and sent to Annapolis to coöperate in Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition. It was rumored in Boston, on Tuesday, that the detention of the *Constitution* was in accordance with orders from Washington, and that the part of Gen. BUTLER's brigade, now on board of her, is to go to Fortress Monroe to further strengthen the military arm of this same expeditionary corps, instead of proceeding at once to Ship Island.

A recent number of the Memphis *Appeal* publishes an article complaining bitterly of the fact that Gov. HARRIS' requisition upon the State Militia had received no response.

A letter from Somerset, Ky., of a recent date, says that on the night of the 28th the Thirty-fifth Ohio, Col. VANDEVIER, made a silent, cautious march to the Salt Works on Fishing Creek, with the full expectation of capturing a regiment of rebel cavalry, who were guarding the works while some of their men were manufacturing salt. But when they arrived there the workmen and cavalry had gone to their camp. So they made a charge on the Salt Works, breaking the kettles, disabling the pumps, and spreading havoc among the utensils generally; after which they marched back to camp.

JOHN G. DAVIS publishes a card, denying that he has gone to Richmond.

On Saturday last Gen. BUTLER and Staff reviewed the Seventh and Eighth Regiments New-Hampshire Volunteers, in camp at Manchester. It is rumored that they are to be attached to Gen. BUTLER's expeditionary corps.

Gen. SIGEL's resignation was dated on the 31st, and the *Post*, (German,) of St. Louis, says that some twenty or thirty officers in command at Rolla have likewise tendered their resignations. Major HASSENDEUBEL is understood to be of the number.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Bremen* arrived at this port last evening, and the *Canada* reached Halifax yesterday morning—the latter bringing two days later advices from Europe, and £50,000 in specie. The news, however, is unimportant. Troops were still continuing to leave England for the British Provinces, and the iron-plated *Warrior* had her sails bent in readiness to leave. The people were in a state of great suspense and anxiety, and the funds were flat. M. THOUVENEL's dispatch on the *Trent* case, had been published in London. The substance of Earl RUSSELL's letter had also been published. The Prussian Government had addressed a note to its Minister in this country condemning the proceedings of Capt. WILKES in the *Trent* case. The action of our Government, in the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, had been anticipated in Paris. The London *Times* correspondent in this country writes, under date of Dec. 9, that military affairs move on in a "hum-drum sort of parade and review order," and is somewhat sarcastic in his criticism on affairs. Business of all kinds was dull. The stock of cotton at Liverpool and Havre was considerable. There were prospects of *troubles with the Sikhs in India*, and warlike preparations were being made to meet them.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, Mr. POWELL presented a number of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, principally relating to National affairs—denouncing the rebellion, and pledging Kentucky to pay her portion of the direct tax. Petitions for the emancipation of the slaves were also presented. The House bill for the construction of twenty mail-clad steam gunboats was reported from the Naval Committee by Mr. HALE, with an amendment authorizing the President to have the work done, and not the Secretary of the Navy—the intention of the report being to censure the Secretary for his course in making purchases for the Navy. This caused some debate, which continued until the expiration of the morning hour. The joint resolution from the House, providing for the withdrawal from bond of tea, coffee and sugar, without the payment of the additional duties, was laid over until to-day. The Kansas contested election case was then debated until the adjournment.

In the House, a bill was passed authorizing men attached to the naval and marine service to send letters without the prepayment of postage. A resolution was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and adopted, authorizing that Committee to send for persons and papers, in their investigation of the Government censorship of telegraphic dispatches. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether those railroads which have received grants of Government lands on condition that they should transport free all Government troops and war material, are carrying out their agreement. A bill was introduced by Mr. WOOD, of New-York, providing for a coinage department in the New-York Assay Office. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. This committee was also instructed to consider the expediency of reporting a bill providing for raising one hundred millions by taxation, and imposing telegraph, stamp and excise duties. The Committee was further instructed to inquire into the expediency of pledging the public lands and their proceeds for the discharge of the public debt and interest, and of taxation at the rate of one mill per mile on all railroad passenger travel; one-eighth per cent. on all transfers of stock, notes discounted and bills of exchange, and five dollars docket fee on all suits commenced in any Court of Record. The Committee on Roads and Canals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of completing a railroad from Rolla to Springfield, Mo., in order to facilitate military movements. A preamble and resolution, declaring that the people of America are not insensible of the kindness which animated the French Government in its interposition in the *Trent* affair, were offered by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, but a disposition being manifested to discuss the matter, they were laid over. The Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of empowering Generals in command who may gain possession of any portion of the rebellious States, to appoint Commissioners of Sequestration for confiscation purposes. Nothing else of importance was done.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, a memorial was presented by Mr. WOODRUFF, asking that the auction duties paid in this City revert to the City Treasury. The customary preliminary notice was given of two bills—one to authorize incorporated banks to hold United States Stocks, and the other providing for the inspection of steam boilers in this City and Brooklyn by Commissioners. Resolutions complimentary to Gen. SCOTT were introduced by Mr. WOODRUFF. They also provide for an appropriation to purchase an album similar to that presented to LAFAYETTE by the City of New-York.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented to encourage the production of flax and cotton, and for the assumption by the State of her share of the National tax. Among the bills noticed, was one for the relief of New-York soldiers held as prisoners in the rebel States; one to establish a hospital and asylum for wounded and sick New-York volunteers, and one to appoint a Commission to prepare a ship-load of food to send to the famishing people of England and Ireland. The District Attorney of Albany County was requested to transmit the evidence taken before the Grand Jury, in the Legislative corruption cases investigated during the last session.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening for the purpose of reorganizing for the year 1862. Contesting delegations from the Seventh, Fourteenth, and Twentieth Wards presented themselves, and the evening was spent in endeavoring to dispose of their claims, which were finally referred to a committee of three for each contested Ward. The Gilbert delegation from the Twentieth then withdrew, and the Central Committee adjourned until Thursday, the 16th inst., at 8 P. M.

The new Board of Education held their first meeting last night and organized by the reëlection of WILLIAM E. CURTIS as President, and THOS. BOESE as Clerk.

Yesterday evening Senator J. N. McDOUGALL, on behalf of the ladies of California, presented a handsome National Standard to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. In response Col. LEFFERTS made an appropriate speech. The ceremony, which took place in the large drill room, was witnessed by quite a large number of people.

A large meeting of German citizens was held on Tuesday evening last to devise measures for a mass-meeting, to take place in this City at the earliest practicable moment, for the purpose of expressing the indignation felt by the German-American population of this City and neighborhood, at the treatment by which Gen. FRANZ SIGEL has been impelled to resign his command in the State of Missouri. Strong speeches were made by several well-known and influential Germans, and a Committee of eleven was appointed, with power to make all arrangements for the meeting proposed.

The San Francisco papers, of Dec. 11, bring us full reports of the funeral ceremonies in honor of the late lamented Col. BAKER. Music Hall, where they were held, was densely crowded, and business was generally suspended. Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, as the telegraph has already stated, delivered the oration, and Rev. W. STARR KING took part in the services.

Frauds, amounting in the aggregate to $30,000, have been discovered in the office of the County Collector of St. Louis—Mr. S. D. AXTELL—hitherto esteemed as one of the first citizens. He acknowledges having committed the peculations with which he is charged, and has commenced turning over property to the County, which will make good the losses.

On Tuesday, the Essex County Courts adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late JOHN P. JACKSON, a distinguished member of the Bar, but better known as Vice-President and Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad. Messrs. J. P. BRADLEY, F. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Judge HAINES, passed brief eulogies upon the deceased, and a Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the members of the Bar.

T. U. R. KEY, one of the rampant rebels arrested at Warsaw, Ky., a few days ago managed to escape from confinement in Cincinnati on Sunday. Four soldiers chased him, and after overtaking him were obliged to give him a severe blow with a musket before he would come to terms and return to his quarters.

The following prisoners of war started from Boston on Monday, under the charge of Lieut. HOYT, of Beverly, to report to Gen. BANKS, to be exchanged: J. E. MURPHY, J. H. CUSICK, R. DRANE, A. DAWSON and J. L. ORISON.

Col. ARTHUR RANKIN, of Canada, who lately attempted to raise a regiment of Lancers in the United States service, but resigned when it became probable that we were to be involved in a war with England, has written a letter to the Deputy Adjutant at Quebec, offering his services to fight for England. The Colonel is enthusiastically loyal and congratulates himself upon being again "under the shelter of that glorious flag which no subject of Her Majesty venerates more earnestly than he does."

Mayor DOUGALL, of Windsor, Canada, publishes a card in the Detroit *Advertiser*, denying that there are fortifications of any kind in process of erection at Windsor, or that there is any intention of throwing up any. A street forty feet wide laid out and graded around a small public park has been mistaken for embankments.

The New-Haven *Journal* learns that Hon. Mr. ENGLISH recently had an interview with Secretary CAMERON, regarding the harbor defences for that city, when Mr. CAMERON informed him that he had instructed Col. TOTTEN to send on an officer to make a survey for the purpose, as soon as a competent man was disengaged.

The report of the Quartermaster-General of Michigan shows that the State has expended $428,506 74 for military purposes since the first of April, 1861.

The argument in the case of the Fort Gansevoort property injunction was yesterday concluded before Judge BRADY at Special Term of the Common Pleas, and decision was reserved. Before Justice BARNARD, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, CHAS. KUPHRAIN obtained a judgment for $500 for alleged false imprisonment, against NICHOLAS MAY.

The Stock Market resumed its firmness yesterday, and while the Railroad Shares were ¼@½ ℘ cent. better than on Tuesday, a more decided improvement was felt in United States Stocks and Railway Mortgages. In Exchange on London, little or nothing was done after the closing of the Boston mail. American Gold continued firm at 103¾@104.

The news by the *Canada* checked the export demand for Breadstuffs, yesterday, and prices of Flour and Wheat, especially the former, tended downward. Corn was steady, though not very brisk. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions,—particularly Bacon and Lard, which were very firm. Whisky advanced in price, but was not active. Oils, Hemp, Laths, Lime, Fish, Candles, Copper, Iron, Lead, Salt, Rice and Whalebone were in limited request. Tin, Teas and Spices were actively sought after; the high claims of holders, however, tended to check transactions. Coffee was less freely purchased. A moderate business was reported in Hops, Sugars, Tallow, Resin and Spirits Turpentine. Hay, Hides and hemlock-tanned Leather were in fair demand. The principal freight engagements were for Liverpool, at advancing rates. There were 577 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been somewhat irregular this week, owing to the detention of stock trains by snow on the railroads. The total receipts of live animals foot up larger than for any previous week, the total supply of all kinds destined for slaughter footing up **55,055**, viz.: 4,044 beef cattle; 133 milch cows; 312 veal calves; 7,678 sheep, and 42,888 live hogs. A large number of the hogs hitherto packed at towns along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers are now sent to this City. For seven weeks past the receipt of hogs (not including large supplies of slaughtered carcasses,) have run thus: 42,888—40,488—17,501—38,200—36,753—33,888—34,000, or a weekly average of 34,817, against a weekly average for 1860 of only 6,147. Prices have declined slightly since last week, say ¼c., the present rates being 3½c.@3¾c. ℘ lb., live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and 3c.@3¼c. for still-fed. Beef cattle close at a decline of ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb., net, from the current rates of last week. Cows are in over supply, and lower. Sheep and veal calves remain at previous quotations, with the pens well cleared out, and a good demand.

The Scheme for a National Currency.

We print elsewhere the draft of the bill by the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington, to provide what is termed a new National currency, based upon a deposit of United States stocks. Under this bill, banks may be organized in any portion of the country, with capitals not less than $50,000; and upon depositing with the Bureau, to be constituted for the management of the system, bonds of the United States, shall be entitled to receive bills for circulation to a like amount. In addition to such security for the redemption of the bills, it is provided that each bank shall keep on hand, in moneys of the United States (which provision is intended, we presume, to embrace Treasury Notes,) 25 per cent. of the amount of its circulation outstanding at any one time. The bills of banks organized under this law are to be received in payment of the dues to Government, except customs. The provisions for the management of the Banks, and the proceeding to be taken in case of default in redemption of bills, are similar to those of the banking law of the State of New-York, and do not require extended notice. The scheme also provides that 30 per cent. of the capital of each Bank, shall be paid up at the time of the commencing business. When 60 per cent. of the capital is paid up, the Bank may apply to the Comptroller, who may extend such time for paying up the remainder as he may deem compatible with the public interests.

However excellent the scheme may be, it does not seem probable that the public would avail themselves of it to any considerable extent. The Banking capital of the country is already largely in excess of the wants of commerce and trade. Capital can now be better employed in other directions than in creating new institutions. As the Treasury Notes are to be received in Government dues, and can be purchased or adopted by any Bank as its currency, it is not at all likely that parties will associate themselves together for the purpose of banking, under a law which compels them to keep on hand the amount of their circulation in Government stocks drawing only 6 per cent., and in addition, 25 per cent., either in specie or Treasury notes drawing no interest whatever—a sum exceeding perhaps their capitals—while at the same time they must otherwise have on hand an amount of capital fully equal to that of the Banks doing business under the laws of most of the States. The Banks of New-England, for example, would have to provide double capitals to avail themselves of the scheme proposed. In the competition that would naturally arise, it is not difficult to see that the Banks to be organized under the law of Congress would have much the worst of it. The disabilities under which they are placed would, we fear, deter, at such a time as the present, the public from embarking in them, leaving the law but little better than a silent letter upon the statute book.

This is one objection to the scheme (if any is to be urged against it), provided it is to be depended on as a measure of financial relief. If not, and if it is put forth as an experiment in Banking, then we are quite willing to see it tried. It does not follow, however, that because the securities deposited are uniform in kind, that the currency based upon them will be uniform in value. The value of these securities would of course fluctuate in sympathy with popular feeling, or according to supply and demand. The value of the bills consequently, would depend upon the assets of the Banks over and above the securities deposited in them. With similar securities deposited in Illinois, there were as many different standards of value of the bills issued as there were banks. As the means of these make up, in part, the deficit arising on the sale of the securities, such, of course, would be the case with the bills issued under the scheme proposed. It would not necessarily, as claimed, give a currency of uniform value.

Another objection is the uniform character of the securities deposited in all cases. Should a panic arise, forcing a large number of banks into liquidation, it is plain to see that the greater the variety of the securities to be brought at one time upon the market, the less would be the depreciation of them. All this is very palpable. With regard to the permission given, for banks to go on with their business with only sixty per cent. of their capital paid in, it is easy to see that their operations would be curtailed in an equal degree, as they could only lend the capital they had. An excess of liabilities over assets would immediately force them into liquidation. While we doubt the practicability of the scheme, without important modifications, we are not averse to see it tried. If a good one, well. If not, we have one less ultimatum to be resorted to in the future.

Congress as a Talking Body.

Nothing could be more foolish than the clamor which certain journals are raising against discussion of public measures in Congress. If the criticism were directed merely against unwise or untimely talk, no sensible man but would approve the sentence; but when it is urged that the people's representatives shall abrogate their proper legislative functions, and confine themselves to voting appropriations and imposing taxes, it is difficult to resist the conviction that the clamor proceeds either from a pitiful subserviency, or from a very inadequate conception of what Congress is. Were the duty of the National Legislature limited to blindly voting budgets, a far simpler contrivance than the complex machinery of our representative system would answer the purpose. But we hardly think the American people are prepared to accept any such theory; and, on the contrary, they will continue to expect that those whom they have sent to Washington as their agents shall exercise to the full their right to give or to withhold, to censure or commend those set in the high places of civil or military trust—shrinking from neither the duties nor the responsibilities of their position.

When we come to the question of a wise use of these functions, we of course touch the very root of the matter. Nothing is so desirable as that Congress should rise to the full height of the great argument of the hour, and in a practical and patriotic spirit mature those measures which the salvation of the country demands. Nothing is more desirable than that time should be wisely utilized and not wasted in frivolous, obsolete or impracticable discussion. Thus it is infinitely to be regretted that, in the present crisis, Congress should be made the theatre for the expression of such misjudged and untimely views as a member from Massachusetts—Mr. THOMAS—gave utterance to, a day or two ago, on the *Trent* affair; and this not alone because the issue is still pending; but chiefly because there was an obvious lack of intelligence of the case on his part. On the other hand, when Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, in his reply to the speech of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, on the Ball's Bluff disaster, last Monday, took the ground that the House of Representatives was not the place to investigate the past conduct of military officers, he certainly showed a grave misapprehension of the duties with which he was intrusted by those who sent him to Washington.

We repeat, nothing is so desirable as a wise, practical and patriotic procedure on the part of Congress in this great crisis of the country. But, because the discussions on the floor are not always of the wisest, that is not to say that there shall be no discussion at all. We are prepared for no such sacrifice. That "Vote and adjourn," which some Presses are vociferating, is not the programme which the country has drawn out for its Representatives. On the contrary, we want them there, "for the war," if need be, to give voice to the wishes and convictions of the country. Of course, we can have no other assurance of the judicious conduct of the public councils than the good sense and patriotism of the legislative body itself, joined to such checks and stops as it can bring to bear on foolish or ignorant palaver.

Suspending the Coast Survey—A Blunder Impending.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has, we learn, been called to-day, for the purpose of protesting against the suspension of the Coast Survey. It is understood that the House Committee of Ways and Means, prompted by a well-meant but ill-directed economy, has stricken from the Treasury estimate the greatly reduced appropriation for the next fiscal year, so that upon the 30th of June next, unless the sum be restored, the most important scientific and practical enterprise our Government has ever undertaken, will be suspended. Of the many reasons why the entire country must lament this step, we enumerate a few.

The survey of the coast is not merely a National interest, but it is one in which the entire world participates. For this reason the commercial powers of Christendom have never permitted any influence or any pressure of poverty to interrupt this class of labors. Throughout the long and exhausting war, which ended in 1815, England did not abate a pound of the estimates for the continuance of the coast surveys, and with equal philanthropy France maintained that department of service in full vigor. For the United States to suspend the work will be to confess a disregard for the safety of the world's commerce, and of well-established and honorable precedents, or to confess an exhaustion, entirely irreconcilable with our confident boasts of strength unimpaired and resolution unaltered. It will also be an announcement to the world that the war, which we engage shall be short and successful, is, after all, to be long and ruinous. It is impossible, in fact, to exaggerate the mischievous influence of this measure, simply in relation to the outside world. The idea has been busily circulated in Europe, and credited in circles where the belief is agreeable, that with the defection of that scientific quack, Lieut. MAURY, the pretensions of our Government to the merit of fostering and employing men of elevated scientific attainments have ceased. MAURY has just written a letter to Admiral FITZROY, of the British Navy—a letter which appears in all our latest London exchanges—in which he labors to show that the United States have adopted a retrogressive policy in such matters, rendering it unworthy of the sympathy of foreign *savans*. And it is not to be disguised that an impression exists very largely in Europe, that the rebel Government has every advantage in point of enlightenment, education and general culture. Nothing could go further to justify this belief than the present ill-advised attack upon the Coast Survey.

And especially untimely and ill-advised is the selection of this particular moment for the attack. The task of reducing the rebellion is to be mainly effected from the sea. It is to the knowledge and skill of those in charge of the survey, and to the promptitude with which they furnish the local information and charts indispensable to the success of our expeditions, that these expeditions are successful. The Port Royal enterprise was, if we may trust Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN, principally indebted to officers of the Coast Survey for its fortunate result. Without the aid of the same bureau it is impossible to carry out the plan of closing Southern harbors with stone barriers; and, it is asserted, that without the guidance of the buoys and triangulation-signals of the survey, the navigation of the Southern coast, and especially of the coast of Florida, would, since the destruction of the lighthouses, be unsafe in the last degree. To destroy the service at the very moment its labors are so nobly approving their value, would indeed be absurd. Why not, in the same spirit of mistaken economy, darken our lighthouses and sink our lightships?

Of work, the Survey has sufficient upon its hands to employ them with the utmost industry. The coast of Maine has not been completed; the entire Pacific coast has hardly been outlined; and there are various portions of the Atlantic coast of the loyal States which require reëxamination, that dangerous changes may be noted. We also learn that a large bulk of unfinished office work must be rendered worthless by a suspension. And when to so important a programme is added the fact, that in the business of fortifying our seaboard the assistance of the Coast Survey cannot be dispensed with, it will be seen how serious a mistake the House Committee is preparing to make. We trust there is still time to prevent it, and the Chamber of Commerce will, doubtless, use every energy to that effect.

The Physician in Spite of Himself.

One of the most ridiculous characters in all imaginative literature is "The Physician in Spite of Himself," in MOLIERE's comedy of that name. But both in his absurdity and his misfortunes he is eclipsed by the editor of the *Herald*, who, having exhausted all other means of making himself the laughing-stock of the town, has been compelled to abandon quackery in journalism for quackery in medicine, and who has undertaken to qualify himself for his new part by a careful study of the advertisements of patent medicines. The physician in spite of himself is beaten by his wife, is beaten by other people, (of course we mean MOLIERE's physician,) is laughed at for his ignorance: puts the liver on the left side, and the heart on the right; justifying himself by the famous reply "we have changed all that"—and is the butt, the laughing-stock and the cat's-paw of the play. In all these points he is beaten by his modern imitator. But on one he is entirely eclipsed by his rival. The former, living in a coarse age, is tolerably decent, tolerably clean; the latter, living in these decorous days is intolerably—other-wise. For, proud of the newly acquired knowledge which is so much to his taste, he goes into particulars, and drags into his editorial columns, and explains to the best of his ability, those phrases which are to other people entirely without meaning and without interest, and which in other journals are left undisturbed in advertising columns, resting there upon the responsibility of professional advertisers, and to be seen only by those for whom they have interest, or to whom the remedies which they promise are necessary.

Our new physician in spite of himself, announces that some of these maladies, about which he lectures by the column, are those "of which respectable people never heard even the name." Quite likely, as they are utterly unknown to us. When the advertisement of a pimp or procuress meets the eye in the *Herald*, everybody who understands the English language must know its purport; but when physicians advertise cures for diseases "of which respectable people never heard even the name," it is not until respectable people read the *Herald*—where explanations are voluntarily furnished—that they know what these advertisements mean. For essays and dissertations upon these and all kindred subjects, the public can look hereafter with certainty to the editorial columns of the *Herald*, which is consistent only on one point—in making those columns now, as from the beginning it has made them, the receptacle of all that is expurged and ignored by decent journals.

UTAH APPLYING.—In the absorption of the public mind in the stirring events of the rebellion, the Mormon territory out in the Great Salt Lake region has probably been the last thing thought of; and it is a little startling to hear that Utah is knocking at the door of the Union, and asking to be let in. A Convention is to meet on the 20th of this month, to draw up and adopt a Constitution for a State Government, which will be submitted to the people for their approval. When the people have voted for it, application will be made to Congress for the admission of the State into the Union, and the people of Utah hope it will be accomplished during the present session.

Probably Utah had dropped as completely out of mind as Pompeii or Palmyra, when, all of a sudden, a few weeks ago, a message was flashed over the wires, by the just completed telegraph from Salt Lake City, announcing to the Government that Utah was loyal to the Union, and her people ready to fight for its preservation! This has certainly created a more kindly feeling than was formerly cherished toward this polygamic community; and an application for admission into the Union will be much better received than it would have been four years ago. But it is probable, that aside from any question as to the peculiar institution, we shall have to tell Utah to wait till she is a little bigger. In 1860, the Territory only contained about forty thousand inhabitants, and though Oregon had not very much more, it is folly to admit States with a population hardly more than that of a single Ward of New-York City. By the time she gets a little nearer her majority, too, it is not impossible that as great a revolution may have been effected in her obnoxious social institution as is now overtaking the other of the "twin relics of barbarism."

MORE WESTERN VIRGINIA TACTICS.—Sharp, dashing and successful movements seem to be quite the rule in Western Virginia. In addition to the neat affair of MILROY's, at Huntersville in the Alleghanies, the other day, we have news this morning of a successful movement by another detachment of the same commander's forces in Tucker County; and also of a successful operation, on day before yesterday, by a detachment of KELLY's command, near Romney. The former affair resulted in half a dozen rebels being killed and captured, and the rest of the troop being put to flight; and the latter operation resulted in the routing of 2,000 rebels, with a loss of fifteen and the capture of prisoners, ordnance and stores. More important still, as a result of the last mentioned action, it is said that the rebel JACKSON, who marched up so pompously the other day to Hancock (on the Potomac) and commenced shelling the town, has retreated, probably to Winchester. The point where the fight took place is at a gap of one of the Alleghany ridges, about twenty miles of where JACKSON's force was stationed, and on the road leading to Winchester; and if JACKSON had not thus hastily retreated, his lines of communication would have been cut, and the large force sent out on Monday, from Gen. BANKS' division, to confront him, would have made brief work with his rebel regiments. The rebels will not now be able to make a stand, in that line, anywhere short of Winchester. With the force at Romney properly reinforced, and with the dashing Gen. LANDER in command at that part of the Potomac, they will not long find themselves safe at Winchester either.

MILITARY KEYS.—In military parlance, certain strategical points, natural or artificial, are designated as the *keys* of certain positions or sections of country. Cumberland Gap is said to be the key of East Tennessee, Memphis of West Tennessee; Bowling Green is the key of Middle Kentucky, Paducah of Western Kentucky; Springfield is the key of Southern Missouri, and, under present circumstances, of the whole State; Cairo is the key of an immense extent of country; Key West is the key to a great part of Florida, and Fort Pickens to a great part of Alabama; Fortress Monroe is the key of Eastern Virginia, and Cheat Mountain and Romney, of the western part of the State. Our navy carries in its capacious pocket the key of the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, and this has created for us several minor keys to the States there bordering—such as Port Royal, Biloxi, Hatteras, &c. And so we might designate other points, on the coast and inland, that are keys which open the way to large sections of rebel territory. Some few of these keys are yet in the hands of the rebel robbers, but most of them are in possession of their legal owner, the National Government. Those which are not yet in our hands, such as Bowling Green, Memphis, Springfield and Manassas, we are just about ready to capture from the robbers by means of our military police. When we once get hold of them, our police will make rapid strides across the country toward the original dens of thieves and pirates, in South Carolina and on the Gulf, and scourge the bandits into honesty. And after these lost keys are again ours, as we believe they will be before the Winter passes away, we may be sure that the nation will not again let them slip out of its hands.

REBEL TESTIMONY TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.—It is very curious that while the British journals tell us a great deal about the utter inefficiency of the blockade, the Southern journals, on the contrary, are constantly testifying to its rigor. We have repeatedly quoted testimony to this effect from Richmond Charleston and New-Orleans papers. The latest we copy this morning from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 30th December. It contains this emphatic statement:

> "The only effective weapon of assault that the public enemy have yet wielded against us, is the weapon of blockade; *and, so far, neither Southern ingenuity, statesmanship, nor pride has been able to provide a single measure for its counteraction.*"

This is evidence which the journals of secessionist proclivities, on the other side of the water will hardly attempt to rebut, however indiscreet they may consider their rebel friends in blazoning forth to the world the proofs of the extraordinary perfection of our blockade, and thus spoiling the efforts they have been making to convince Europe that it is of no account.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—The Sanitary Commission has submitted to the War Department a report of its operations in behalf of our soldiers. A digest of this paper, prepared by a member of the Commission, we admit into other columns of this paper, not merely to show that the Board has done something beside quarrel with the regular medical staff of the army, but as furnishing that clear and detailed account of its labors, which we have long argued the right of the public to receive. The report leaves no doubt of the zeal and industry, if not of the uniform discretion of the Commission. It will be read with interest.

Marine Disaster—Loss of the Edward M. Clark with All on Board.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The three-masted schooner previously reported sunk one mile northwest of Cuttyhunk on the night of the 1st, proves to be the *Edward M. Clark*, of Hartford. She lies in 100 feet water. All on board are supposed to have perished.

Extensive Riot in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

An extensive riot took place at Carbonear yesterday. Some twelve or fourteen persons were shot, but none killed outright. Troops were sent from here at midnight to preserve order. The rioters did not injure the telegraph wires.

Meeting of Boston Bank Presidents.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

At a meeting of the Boston Bank Presidents today, FRANKLIN HAVEN, of the Merchants' Bank, SAMUEL H. WALLEY, of the Revere Bank, and R. E. BATES, of the Bank of Commerce, were chosen a Committee to act in conjunction with similar Committees from New-York and Philadelphia, to adjust with the Secretary of the Treasury the payments yet remaining to be made by the Banks to the United States, or from the Treasury to the Banks. The Committee leave for Washington to-morrow.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The calendar for Monday, Jan. 13, will be 5, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21. The argument in the Parish case will occupy the remainder of this week.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bremen at this Port and the Canada at Halifax.

Troops, Ordnance and Military Stores for Canada.

Anxiety to Receive Advices from America.

The London Times finds a Precedent for the Trent Affair.

The Answer of Our Government Anticipated in France.

Cotton Easier---Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady---Consols 90 1-2 a 90 5-8.

The screw steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, Dec. 25, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, *vià* Queenstown on the 29th of December, arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The dates per the *Canada* are two days later than those already received.

The *Canada* brings about 300 troops, a strong battery of artillery and over 900 tons of military stores.

The *Canada* has also twelve passengers and £50,000 in specie.

The steamer *Hibernia* was to sail from Liverpool on the 2d of January, with 600 to 700 troops, touching at St. John, N. B., to land them.

The steamship *Africa* was to sail from Liverpool on the 4th of January. She would also take a number of troops, landing them at Halifax.

On Monday, Dec. 23, the funeral of the late Prince Consort took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

All the London journals of Tuesday, Dec. 24, publish M. THOUVENEL's dispatch, on the late breach of international law, addressed to the representative of France at Washington.

The iron-plated frigate *Warrior* had got her sails bent and was to be kept in readiness to leave, pending the solution of the American question.

When the *Canada* left Liverpool a state of suspense prevailed, and the greatest anxiety was felt relative to the advices per the *Africa*, then due, in response to those from England by the *Europa*.

Deputations from religious denominations, including the Congregational Union, the Baptist Union, and the Baptist Board, had an interview on the 27th of December with Earl RUSSELL, on the subject of the threatened war with America.

The English papers continue to teem with articles on the American question, but as they are mostly confined to speculations, on the eve of solution, it is not essential to give them.

As the nearest precedent yet quoted to the *Trent* case, the London *Times* draws attention to the affair of the Dutch brig *Hendric* and *Alida*, captured by the British in 1777, while she was bound to a neutral port. She had on board five officers for the American army. The ship and officers were released by the British Admiralty, the Judge ruling that, although the officers frankly admitted their positions, yet as they were passengers on a neutral ship, which sailed from a neutral port to another neutral port, the proximate destination of the passengers was entitled to be regarded as an innocent destination, and they were consequently set at liberty.

The *Times* claims that this case plainly establishes the principle that between one neutral port and another all persons and things whatever may be legally carried.

The London *Daily News*, in a letter from Hamburg, gives an account of a meeting of English merchants there, at which a paper was read by Mr. WARD, British *Chargé d'Affairs*, purporting to be Earl RUSSELL's note to Lord LYONS in regard to the *Trent* affair. This note is worded with great moderation. It describes the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the Southern Commissioners, in the terms of Capt. WILLIAMS' report to the Admiralty. It makes no mention of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, of which so much has been said in the papers, but simply and explicitly characterizes the capture of the Commissioners as an infraction of the law of nations and an insult to the English flag. It declares that the Cabinet at St. James, considering the cordial and friendly character of the relations existing between England and the United States, cannot doubt for an instant that the captain of the *San Jacinto* must have acted without authority from his Government. It then adds that the British Government feels confident that the Government of the United States will not hesitate to take the only step possible under the circumstances, viz.: the release of the prisoners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and making, at the same time, suitable reparation for the insult offered to the British flag.

Every regiment in the camp at Aldershott had been medically inspected, so that they might be in perfect readiness to embark immediately for Canada.

A body of trained nurses on Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE's plan were to proceed at once to Halifax.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that there is a prospect of trouble with the Sikhs. The batteries of artillery at Bombay, on the point of embarkation to England, were stopped by pressing telegrams from Bengal.

The English funds were flat on the 27th of December, and ⅛@¼ lower. The heaviness was caused by the tone of the New-York journals per the *City of Baltimore*, which it was argued rendered the prospects of peace less favorable.

The Board of Trade returns for November show a falling off in the exports of 8 per cent., as compared with the same month of 1860, almost entirely made up of cotton manufactures. The decline of the 11 months is 7⅛ per cent.

In a letter written by the command of the Queen, it is stated that the only consolation she can hope to find in the rest of her life, under her sad and hopeless bereavement, is to endeavor to carry out the wishes and intentions of her beloved husband.

The Duke of Devonshire has allowed himself to be nominated for the vacant Chancelorship of the University of Cambridge.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the appointment of two Vice-Admirals, three Rear-Admirals, ten Captains and forty Lieutenants of men-of-war, and fourteen Captains of frigates.

It was reported that Prussia has made fresh proposals to France in relation to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein.

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 27th of December, at 67f. 20c. for the Rentes.

There was a vague rumor in Italy that an attempt had been made to assassinate Gen. GUYON at Rome, and that one of his aids had received two poniard wounds.

It was reported that the French Ambassador to Rome had proposed to the Ex-King of Naples to take up his residence in France.

Gen. KLAPKA had arrived at Turin.

It was reported that Signor PETRANGO, Lieutenant-Governor of Sicily, had tendered his resignation.

It was rumored in Austria that a considerable reduction in the Austrian army was contemplated.

Prince JOAS, of Portugal, continued in a very dangerous state.

The King had gone to his country palace, at the request of the people. This was urged upon him in consequence of some disturbances, which afterward ceased.

A royal decree appoints a Medical Commission to examine into the state of the royal palaces.

The India and China mails reached Marseilles on the 26th of December, and would probably arrive in London in season to catch the *Canada vià* Queenstown.

The Bombay mails which left Marseilles on the 20th of December, had to be taken back there, owing to an accident to the machinery of the steamer conveying them. They were to be forwarded again on the 28th.

The news is of little importance.

Advices from Peking say that the Chinese authorities appeared to be desirous of receiving European counsels, and a favorable influence on foreign relations was consequently expected.

The foreigners at Shanghai had been attacked and threatened with extermination.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Bavaria* has arrived at Southampton, and the most intense excitement prevails at Liverpool to learn the news she brings.

BERLIN, Sunday, Dec. 29.

The Government of Prussia has addressed a dispatch to the Minister of Prussia at Washington in reference to the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, condemning the proceedings of the Commander of the *San Jacinto*.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 29.

Lord PALMERSTON has so far recovered from his attack of the gout as to be able to leave the house. Yesterday he took a carriage drive.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha left Osborne yesterday for the Continent.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

THE DISPATCH OF M. THOUVENEL.

The British papers print the dispatch of M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to M. MERCIER at Washington. In regard to it the London *Times* says:

"It is always satisfactory to have our own impressions as to the righteousness of our cause confirmed by the testimony of impartial lookers-on; but this communication from the French Government is chiefly welcome to us, inasmuch as it offers to the Cabinet of Washington an excuse for abandoning the position in which it has so wantonly placed itself. *Under the pressure of this adverse opinion, it may retire with less difficulty than it could before the alternative of force which it was necessary for our self-respect to put before it. There will be less humiliation in redressing a wrong which impartial bystanders have determined to be undoubtedly a wrong.* If, after this advice, Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD should insist upon adopting the piratical deed of their agent, it must be in the pursuit of some object which is too discreditable to be avowed, and which requires a war with this country as a means. If such an object should exist, no moderation on our part can avoid a quarrel willfully and persistently forced upon us; but, with the French Minister, we must confess that we cannot see any advantage which the Federal Government could possibly obtain by such a war. If the coming packet does not either bring SLIDELL and MASON, or news of their speedy surrender, the only conclusion we can draw is that the madness premonitory of ruin has already fallen upon the Federal Republic."

THE ACTION OF OUR GOVERNMENT ANTICIPATED IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes on Dec. 23:

"I am assured that another, and, if correct, still more important dispatch, has been communicated to the American Minister here, to the effect that the Washington Cabinet had decided on surrendering the Southern Commissioners captured on board the *Trent*. The dispatch in question was not, I understand, received from America direct by the Minister, but only through a well-known firm in Paris who had so received it."

THE BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

From the Liverpool Albion.

On Saturday morning 17 officers and 303 men belonging to the Military Train arrived in Liverpool from Aldershott, having traveled by the London and Northwestern Railway. They were under the command of Maj. M'COURT. At the same time 9 officers and 127 men of the Tenth Brigade of Royal Artillery arrived, under the command of Col. DUNLOP, from Woolwich. They immediately proceeded to the Great Landing-stage, at and 7½ o'clock in the morning they embarked on board the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, which sailed at noon for New-York, but which was ordered to diverge to Halifax from her direct route, for the purpose of landing the troops and stores. Besides the officers referred to the *Asia* took out Lieut.-Col. WETHERALL and Lieut.-Col. SHADWELL, late Quartermaster-General, and also Secretary to the International Exhibition. There were fourteen staff officers, and Capt. ORR, late Captain Instructor of Royal Laboratories, who, it is understood, will instruct the men in laboratory operations, such as preparation of the new Armstrong shells and the construction of cartridges. The *Asia* also took out about 200 tons of camp equipage, warm military clothing, and other requisites for the troops. The *Canada* (royal mail steamer), which is to sail from Liverpool on Saturday next, for Halifax, will take out No. 7 Battery of Artillery, consisting of five officers and 120 men. The embarkation of the troops and stores on board the *Asia* was most satisfactory, and got over with great regularity under the immediate superintendence of Col. GREATHEAD, Quartermaster-General of the district, and Commander LEYCESTER, R. N., Admiralty agent for Liverpool.

GROWTH OF THE ANTI-ENGLISH SENTIMENT IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 20.

The Liberals of the *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps*, the Radicals of the *Opinion Nationale* and the *Siècle*, and the Bonapartists of the *Pays*, have taken the Northern States under their patronage, and are beginning to preach more or less openly a crusade against England, as the abettor and protectress of Slavery. I yesterday forwarded to you extracts from the *Opinion Nationale*, from which it is clear that the sympathy of Prince NAPOLEON's organ for "our black brothers" derives great intensity from its hatred of England. The *Temps* to-night, with an affectation of sorrow unworthy the honorable and straightforward tone that paper has accustomed the public to, *contemplates the possibility of France having to take part against England, "as under Louis XVI.," in the American conflict.* The *Temps* fears that England, "no longer kept in her place by the counterpoise of the United States, might prove *too powerful an ally for us.*" It is not surprising to find Mr. COBDEN's recommendation to put up with insult and disgrace should be highly eulogized by the *Temps*. Should such humiliating counsels be followed your cotemporary would probably think it conclusive proof that our alliance was not so powerful as to be dangerous.

FRENCH VESSELS FOR THE AMERICAN STATION.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "It is stated that the Minister of Marine has sent orders to the Port Admirals of Brest and Toulon to prepare ships to reinforce the French squadron off the coast of Mexico and the northwestern coast of North America. It is likewise said that a squadron of observation is to be sent to the coast of America."

INACTIVITY OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1851.

There is little probability of anything occurring to disturb the march of events, which are the only things that march at Washington, and which have got into a humdrum sort of parade and review order, making one day as like the other as can be. There is, to be sure, always the confidential assurance that "there will be a move soon," and perhaps there may; but *hitherto Gen. McClellan has succeeded in averting the danger which is presented to him of making an attack on a desperate and brave enemy with an ill-disciplined army.* He may, however, at any moment be led to order an advance, and his army is certainly better prepared to make it now than it has been at any previous time. It would be amusing to look back to the Northern journals, and see how much of the pompous programme of "our Fall campaign" has been fulfilled. New-Orleans was to have been seized, Charleston laid waste, Memphis, Savannah, Richmond, and Nashville occupied, and the seceding States held in subjection till the loyal men could be induced to come out and vote themselves back into the Union. The good public is presented with a strip of sand at Hatteras, and an inlet at Port Royal, and so far it is thankful for the results of these conquests. The "Rat-hole squadrons" are at their work, and the task of the blockading vessels will soon be light enough. In fact, the weather is such on the Southern coast during January, February, and March that it would not be possible to maintain a force of observation off the harbors; hence most of them will be blocked up, and the others can be watched from time to time by vessels running out of Port Royal. Another great expedition, the naval part to be commanded by a very dashing officer, Capt. DAVID PORTER, is to be prepared immediately, and Gen. BURNSIDE's Corps is now ready to start from Annapolis. The utmost exertions are made by Government to procure mortars of the largest size, but these are not to be made in a day. Nothing indicates any expedition of the first class—one intended to operate against Charleston or New-Orleans, which are the favorite objects of the Northerners.

To the earnest, self-sacrificing thousands who regard this war as the holiest and best in which man ever drew a sword, the conduct of affairs must be most discouraging and irritating. There are myriads of people who literally worship the Union, and who would gladly lay down their lives for that political "idea." But they have no opportunity. They have left professions, trades, and pleasant homes to go out and fight, and, as they stand in front of the battle, they feel the ground for which they are striving crumbling under their feet. There are hundreds of men in the Northern armies, like JAMES WADSWORTH, Gen. SPRAGUE and Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who have abandoned ease and comfort to set an example in person of devotion to—well, not their country so much as to—the Union, or, as Earl RUSSEL styled it, "Power." And the Union was assuredly power. It was power for the slaveholder, power for Slavery, power for democratic institutions to affront the world. Without the Union, the Northern States would be cabined and confined within the Canadian lakes and Virginia, *and no reasonable human being can object to their refusal to submit to such a fate.* To be deprived of the Mississippi would be to have the main artery torn from the heart. *Are they not justified in striking for life at the hand which is stretched out for the purpose? But it is beyond conception that, all this being so, the war is carried on as if it were intended to irritate to madness rather than induce "surrender to force of arms."* God and Nature may not, indeed, have put the Black into the hands of the Northerners any more than the Indian was placed at our disposal by the same Power in the American war. *But here are all the horrors without any of the results of war.* Conquest over the South may mean great ruin to the North, but at least it would be a proof of strength given in the achieving of the result; now all the cost of armaments, prodigious and profuse, is endured without any actual operation *in esse* to realise the Northern idea. That it may at last be attained I cannot hesitate to admit, but the realization will be terrible to victor and vanquished alike. The question of the fate of that which is not yet in the power of the North already distracts and convulses the country before the battle has been fought at all. It is not, indeed, unlikely that Gen. McCLELLAN may be averse to a great battle, on the mere grounds of aversion to bloodshed, and the hope of success by milder means; and the smaller operations of war may encourage him to resist the suggestions which are to my knowledge made to him for an attack upon the enemy. Magnificent weather is lost, and no sign of an advance is visible. There are impatient Senators and angry Congressmen, but no one dares open his lips who remembers the result of the "On to Richmond!" cry of June and July last. The expeditions, and the news of others about to be, amuse the people for the time, but the pressure of taxation will soon render them irritable in their clamors for peace or victory. As yet the war has not pressed hardly on the bulk of the people. Six hundred thousand of the people are amply paid and well fed, and to them are joined hundreds of thousands who are employed in civil work about the army. The noble army of contractors and sutlers is making a fortune, and the theory that the country cannot be losing anything because all the money is spent in it, finds universal acceptance. There are large frauds understood to have been detected in commissariat transactions recently. No doubt greater may be undiscovered. Many persons have already made large fortunes very honestly. Fraud seems somewhat superfluous where prices are so rumunerative and examiners so lenient. "All is quiet along our lines." The river blockade still continues. No men-of-war except a tiny gunboat has passed up or down in front of the enemy for weeks. Mr. SICKLES is still at work on board the *Pensacola*, which lies motionless off Alexandria. Reviews go on daily, and for the most part satisfactory in all that relates to the marching of the men, but I never chance to see a decent battalion drill, or any formations, except of the most rudimentary kind, and I much doubt if there are half a dozen regiments here which could form square with steadiness and rapidity against a charge of cavalry.

Commercial News by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the markets for goods and yarns having an upward tendency, with light transactions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is easier. The various Circulars report FLOUR dull and declined 6d. ℘ bbl.; State, 30s.@34s. WHEAT inactive, and declined 1d.@2d. ℘ cental; Red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 7d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Western, 13s.@13s. 3d.; White Southern, 13s. 3d.@14s. CORN quiet.; Mixed, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, 36s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is quiet and steady. BEEF quiet. PORK quiet and steady. BACON quiet. LARD has an upward tendency; quoted at 48s.@52s. TALLOW inactive at 51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady; Pots, 36s.; Pearls, 35s. RESIN dull; Common, 13s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, without sales. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE firm: sales small. RICE quiet and steady. COD OIL quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL steady at 35s.@35s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, but quotations remain steady. IRON steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA steady; Common Congou, 1s. 1d. TALLOW dull at 51s. 3d.@51s. 6d. LINSEED OIL dull at 33s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed Friday evening at 90⅛@90⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

There are no sales to report, and prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

The sales of COTTON yesterday and Friday reached 15,000 bales, inclusive of 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was easier at unchanged quotations. Some authorities quote a decline of ⅛d. ℘ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuff market closed steady. Corn was firmer; mixed quoted at 33s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed quiet and generally unaltered. Bacon was slightly easier.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 90⅛@90⅝ for money.

American Stocks continued dull.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The rates of COTTON for five days have been 6,000 bales Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 150f.; *bas*, 143f. The market was firm, with an upward tendency, and all qualities had advanced. The stock of COTTON in port was 136,000 bales.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .... JAN. 8, 1862.

$31,000	U. S. 6s,'81 Reg.	87⅛	150	Erie Railway	34½
1,000	Mic. St. 8 wk Bs.	77⅛	50	do	34¾
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42⅛	50	do s30	34½
5,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	60	50	do s30	34
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	41⅛	150	Erie Railway Pref.	55⅛
1,000	Ere 2d Mt. Ex.'79	98	350	do	55¾
1,000	ErieR.3dMtBs.'83	88	50	do b10	55⅛
1,000	Buf., N.Y. & Erie		50	Hudson River R.	39¼
	1st Mtge	75	15	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅛
5,000	C.B.&Q.R.8℘c.B	93	10	Galena & Chic. R.	67
1,000	M. So. 2d M. As.	61	50	Harlem R. Pref.	30⅛
3,000	M. So. S. F. Bds	82¼	100	Mich Cen. R. s30	49
500	Il. Cen. R. Bds.	89	100	do	49
1,500	Chi.&N.W.1st M.	39¾	50	do s30	48¾
1,000	Chi.&N.W 2d M.	12	200	do b30	49
2,000	Gal.&C.2dM.Bds.	96	100	do	48¾
60	Mill.&P. Du C. R.	19⅛	10	do	48⅛
50	do	19¾	450	Mich.S.& N.Ind.R.	20
1,000	D.L.&W.R.1st M.	99	100	M.S.& N. I. G. St'k	40¾
50	Bank of Com.ex div	75	50	do	40¾
10	American Ex. Bk.	78	5	Panama R.	111
30	Pacific Mail S. Co.	95⅛	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	35¾
100	do s60	95¼	200	do	35⅞
50	do s60	95	450	do	36
50	do b30	95⅛	400	do s30	36
9	N. Y Central R.	81	100	do b30	36¼
65	do	81¼	650	do	36⅛
200	do	81⅜	150	Chi. & Rock I. R.	52⅛
6	do	81⅛	700	do	52⅜
100	do b60	81¼	50	do s10	52¾
1150	do	81⅛	250	do b30	52¾
20	Harlem Railroad	12¾	27	M. & P. Du C. 1st p.	80
250	do	12⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Cou.	89	50	Erie Railway s30	34
15,000	do	89¼	150	do	34
2,000	U. S. 6s,'68, Cou.	87	50	do s10	34
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	88	200	do	34⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, '67.	87	100	do s10	34⅛
1,000	Min. St. 8 ℘c. bs	75	300	do	34¼
4,000	California St. 7s.	77	25	Erie R. Pref.	55⅛
2,000	Erie R.3dm.bs'83.	89	25	Chic., B. & Q. R.	58
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	77	100	Harlem Railroad	13
10,000	do	77⅛	400	do b60	13¼
3,000	Hud.Riv.Con. Bs	70	100	do	13⅛
5,000	Hud.Riv.3d MtBs	77	70	Mich. Central R.	49
1,000	Gal.& Chi. 1st Mt	100	200	do b30	49¾
100	Canton Company	11¼	15	do	49¾
100	Pac.Mail Stp.Co.s60	95	16	Mich. So.& N.Ind.R	20
75	do	95¼	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	66⅞
200	do	95⅛	10	do	66¾
100	N. Y. Central R.b15	81¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	36¼
25	do	81¼	300	do s10	36⅜
50	Chi. & R. I. R. b15	52⅛	50	do s30	36⅛
100	do b10	52⅛	100	do	36⅛
50	do	52⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The Money market to-day is 7 ℘ cent. as the rule on demand Loans and prime mercantile Discounts, with exceptional operations at 6 ℘ cent. at call where the collateral is very choice. We hear of such instances on United States Stocks with a margin of 10 ℘ cent. on the market value. The supply of Money is generally easy. The speculation in Gold continues but no further rise is reported to-day. The quotation is 103⅞ buyers, 104 sellers. Exchange since the Boston mail is quiet, and the rate for Bankers' on London 114@114¼ ℘ cent. The Boston steamer carried out $350,000 in Bullion. The very moderate amounts exported in the face of the high Exchanges now prevailing, adds to the interest manifested in the current speculations in Gold and Bills. In Currency affairs there is nothing new. The United States Treasury Notes are generally received and paid out at Bank, as the standard of current funds. The exceptions to their free receipt on deposit are not important, and add nothing to the credit of the few Bank managers who indulge the discrimination against the Government. The only effect of the spirit of opposition manifested in this and other ways to the Credit and Currency of the Government, thus far, is to induce the opinion that the Legislature of New-York will bear it in remembrance in passing any Act of Indemnity to save the Banks *from* the legal penalties of their own suspension. The belief is expressed in some quarters to-day that no such Act will be either hastily or indiscriminately passed under the existing state of things. That forfeiture of charter or banking privileges has been incurred should at least induce on the part of all our Bank people a reasonable deference to public opinion in regard to the Treasury Currency of the Government. It is due to the large majority of these gentlemen to say that they are not only willing but anxious to promote the credit and convenience of the Government, in every way possible. And in this they have the almost unanimous support of their own dealers and shareholders.

The Stock Market resumed a firmness of tone at the early Board of the Exchange to-day, and gained additional strength in prices before the close in the afternoon. The resistance to the advance is, for the moment, disproportionate to the strong *Bull* spirit manifested by the majority of the Brokers and Jobbers. Several influential parties have changed the course of their speculations since the New Year set in, while the old buyers of December are generally holding on to their Stocks or realizing upon their lower purchases in a gradual way. The Railway Shares were higher by ¼@½ ℘ cent. on most of the list, as compared with the last sales of Tuesday, while in the United States Stock and the Railway mortgages, the improvement is more decided than for some days past. The Coupon 6 ℘ cents of the United States went to 89¼, ex dividend, this afternoon, and the Registered to 88. Among the Railway Shares, New-York Central and Erie were again the favorites, though late on Tuesday the Westerns manifested growing strength with the speculators. The following were about the latest prices at 5 o'clock this afternoon:

N. Y. Central	81½	Mich. Central	49¾
Erie	34¼	Galena	67
Erie Preferred	56⅛	Missouris	41⅛
Rock Island	52⅛	Pacific	95¼
Toledo	36⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	89¼
Mich. Guaranteed	41¼	Panama	111

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	85	Commerce	75
Merchants	80	American Exchange	78
Phœnix	80	Market	78
Fulton	115	St. Nicholas	70
State of New-York	70		

The bidding was generally higher for the Railway Mortgages. The following figures were offered at the Stock Exchange Board:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	92⅛	Mich. So. Ass. Bonds	61
N. Y. Cen. sevens,'64	100	Northern Ia. firsts	85
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	N. Ia. Goshen Line	83
N.Y. Cen. sev's,con.'76	102	M. S. & N.Ia. s.f.7 ℘ c.	82
Erie firsts, '68	103⅛	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	88
Erie seconds, ext., '64	97	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	76
Erie seconds, '79	98	T.H.&A. sec'ds, 8 ℘ c.	33
Erie thirds, '83	88	L. C. & Mill. L. G. Bs	12⅛
Erie fourths, '80	76¼	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82¼
Erie fifths, 88	70	Chi. & N. W firsts, 2d s.	39⅛
Buf., N.Y. & E. fi'st,'77	75	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12
Hudson firsts, '69	105	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Hudson thirds, '75	77	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99¼
Hudson convert. '67	68	Gal. & Chi. seconds	96
Harlem firsts, '69-73	96	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	90⅛
Harlem seconds, '64	93¼	L. E. & Wabash firsts	74
Harlem thirds, '68	71	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-72	91	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	98
Mich. Cen. n. I. 8 ℘ c.'82	94⅛	Cleve. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	78
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	93		

The following are the footings of the Boston Bank statement (the first since suspension) for the past two weeks:

	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.
Capital Stock	$38,231,700	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	65,646,000	65,613,000
Specie	9,038,000	8,920,500
Due from other Banks	7,965,000	8,701,900
Due to other Banks	8,649,000	9,186,000
Deposits	27,627,000	27,093,800
Circulation	6,057,000	6,451,600

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up Monday afternoon, (also the first after suspension,) presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,150	$11,970,130	Dec.	$30
Loans	30,864,281	31,046,337	Inc.	182,056
Specie	5,493,181	5,688,728	Inc.	195,547
Due from other B'ks.	1,465,412	1,796,805	Inc.	331,393
Due to other Banks	3,586,253	3,645,956	Inc.	59,705
Deposits	21,048,610	21,396,014	Inc.	347,404
Circulation	2,011,179	2,145,219	Inc.	134,040

The New World Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable the 13th inst. The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company has declared an interest dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will receive proposals until Feb. 10 for $59,000 first mortgage bonds, payable Jan. 1. 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day, were $620,116, including $40,447 on account of the Loan, and $84,060 for Customs; payments, $1,369,637, including redeemed 6 ℘ cent. Notes. Balance, this afternoon, $3,988,687.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for currency and specie are as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼@ —	Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana	1@ —
New-York State	⅜@ —	Kentucky	2@ —
East New-Jersey	¼@ —	Illinois	3@65
West New-Jersey	¼@ —	Missouri	15@50
Pennsylvania	1⅛@ —	Michigan	1@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —	Canada	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ —	Wisconsin	5@65
Wheeling, Va.	5 @ —		

SPECIE—SILVER.

United States Currency being the Standard.

Mexican Dollars	$1 05	English Silver	$4 85
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Species	1 08
Five-franc Pieces	97	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 03
French Crowns	1 10	Old Am. QuarterDollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 08	Spanish Silver, ℘ oz	1 21
Prussian Thalers	70	New Am. Silver	1 01

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 95	Spanish Doubloons	16 35
Old Sovereigns	4 93	Patriot Doubloons	15 80
Twenty Francs	3 90	Gold, Am. Old	1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 90	Gold, Am. New	1 03
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 00	Bank of England Notes	4 95

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Governor's Message shows a balance in the treasury of $1,151,000 on the 30th of November, including $600,000 received from the United States on account of the war expenses. After reciting the facts relative to the call for volunteers, he states that the regiments of Pennsylvania now number 115; the the total number of men now in service is 93,577, and that the number preparing for service is 16,038, making an aggregate of 109,615, exclusive of 20,615 of three months' men now disbanded. More than 300 Pennsylvanians are now prisoners. He recommends the State assuming the direct tax, the National Treasury Department giving assurances that the balance due the State for war expenses will be arranged. He recommends revision of the militia system, the instruction of the boys in the Normal Schools by military instructors, and the establishment of a military school by the State. He alludes to the defenceless condition of the water approaches on the sea-board and the lake, and recommends legislation on the subject. The Secretary of the Navy, on request being made to him, had consented to retain the steamer *Michigan* at Erie during the Winter. He recommends that the Banks be released from the penalties incurred by the suspension of specie payments. He concludes by asserting that Pennsylvania has given more and better-clothed and equipped men than any other State, and that the universal movement by Pennsylvanians signifies that they are determined to quell the insurrection, save the Union, and never to tolerate any plan for its dissolution or reconstruction.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The *Niagara* sailed at noon with 29 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax. She also took out about $350,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The *Bohemian* arrived at 10:30 last night.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, is published this morning. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The American Difficulty in England—The French Doctrine of Neutral Rights—The Season and the Army—The Construction of Iron-clad Vessels—The National Finances—And other Editorials.

CANADA IN ARMS.—Great War Preparations—Their Nature and Extent—Large Additions to the Regular Forces—Dispatch of Troops and Munitions of War from England.

EUROPEAN NEWS, with extracts from our foreign files.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting and Important Letters from London, Paris, and Canada.

THE MEXICAN COALITION.—A Description of the Country and of the Object Proposed to be Attained by the Tripartite Powers.

DIRECT TAXATION.—A Sketch of the Rise, History and Development of the British Income Tax.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.
BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours, or nearly five days.* We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,
Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Skating Jackets.
D. C. SELLECK & CO.,
No. 150 Broadway,
corner Liberty-st.

The Highest Premium Paid for Gold at the Banking office of
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

WEBB—HAMMOND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 25 Leroy-st., by Rev. Dr. Ballou, A. V. C. WEBB to Miss SARAH E. HAMMOND, only daughter of George Hammond, Esq.

DIED.

DAY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, MARY E. DAY, widow of the late Charles A. Day, in the 34t year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 7th-st. M. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

TINKHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, ORLANDO M., son of Sarah A. and the late Orlando Tinkham, aged 21 years.

His relatives and friends, also his associates of the Academy of Music, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 151 East 13th-st.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

MONROE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, MARY ANN, wife of Philip J. Monroe, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 54 7th-av., this day, (Thursday,) 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORSA.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 8, JOHN A., son of Absalom B. and Mary Corsa, aged 4 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock, at No. 433 3d av.

HICKOK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, of scarlet fever, IDA JANE, eldest child of Dewitt C. and Jane Hickok, aged 5 years and 11 months.

Her remains will be taken to Danby, Conn., this morning, for interment.

VALLANCE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, Mrs. CATHARINE VALLANCE, widow of David Vallance, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Abraham W. Lewis, and those of her nephews, James and John Gemmil, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 162 Laurens-st.

O'BRIEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 7 P. M., KATE, second eldest daughter of Thomas O'Brien, M. D., aged 17 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 9th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M.

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan 8, LOUISA CHARLOTTE, wife of Jesse F. Rogers.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, at Thomas Scott's, No. 229 Court-st., corner of Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

CAHOON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, ROBERT CAHOON, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 134 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SOULE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 8, of scarlet fever, GEORGE MILLTON, son of Harry M. and Jane Soulé, aged 4 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 117 Jersey-av., Jersey City, at 1 o'clock, this day, (Thursday,) 9th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BAILEY.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 8, of scarlet fever, JULIE ESTELLE, daughter of Eliza A. and Edmund B. Bailey, aged 2 years, 9 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Warren-st., Jersey City.

WILLETS.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday morning, Jan. 4, at the residence of Rich. Losee, AMY WILLETS, relict of Amos Willetts, in the 91st year of her age.

Her remains were interred at Westbury, Second Day.

WORDEN.—In Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 7, JAMES C. WORDEN, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the M. E. Church, in Rye. Cars leave 27th-st. dépôt at 12¼ P. M.

WHITLOCK.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 7, Mr. EDWARD R. WHITLOCK, aged 56 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Front-st., Newark, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 11.—Jan. 8, 1862.
68, 29, 21, 7, 60, 19, 57, 75, 62, 69, 45, 9.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 12.—Jan. 8, 1862.
10, 78, 32, 46, 76, 31, 72, 67, 69, 52, 68, 53, 11, 42.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
One, Two, Three and Five Dollars a Set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR."
AT 379 BROADWAY,
Corner of White-st.

An Importers' Stock of first quality "Men's Furnishing Goods," selling off at retail, at prices which make the owner weep!! Very best 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, $1 20 per dozen; an immense line of elegant NECK TIES, at 25 cents, and LESS; rich silk SCARFS, at 50 and 90 cents—USUAL price, $1 and $2; Gloves, all kinds, CHEAP, Ladies' and Gent's fine French Beaver Gloves, 50 cents—USUAL PRICE, $1; HOSIERY, Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers, Traveling and Dress Shirts, &c., &c. HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, at 75 cents!! Everything in sight, and marked in plain figures.

Call and see the prices—soon.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 403 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

CAVALRY.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.

JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.

Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 81 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.

The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War.

M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

MILITARY.—PARTIES HAVING MEN TO DISpose of will be liberally treated with by addressing a note to Lieut. ALLEN, No. 13 Bank-st., with full particulars.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Copies of the Address of Condolence from the British residents to the Queen, on the death of the Prince Consort, have been left for signatures at the following places:
British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway.
Albion office, No. 16 Beekman-st.
Scottish American office, No. 37 Park-row.
Everett House, Union-square.
Howell's House of Lords, Houston-st.
Palace Park House, corner 40th-st. and 6th-av.
P. L. Tadman's, No. 268 4th-av.
In Brooklyn.
Commercial College, over the Mechanics' Bank, Court-st.
John C. Force's, High-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON.
(LATE BROWN'S.)

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the traveling public that he has leased for a term of years the well-known hotel kept for many years by Mr. Marshall Brown, and to assure them that they will find in him a host determined to keep in every particular a first-class house. He respectfully solicits their patronage.
ANDREW R. POTTS, Proprietor.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

DO YOU FEEL SICK AND WISH A SPEEDY CURE?
Turn to the drug-store Tobias' Liniment procure!
Toothache, headache, sore throat and pain,
Try it once, and quick relief obtain.
Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 cents.

A NEAT AND RAPID (BUT PLAIN AND legible) writer wishes to engage himself as copyist to lawyers, or others who may require the services of such a person. Address K. T., Box 104 Post-office, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 4,725 bbls. Flour, 615 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 4,000 bushels Corn, 350 bushels Rye, 3,542 bushels Barley, 10,236 bushels Oats, 2,273 bushels Malt, 2,847 pkgs. Provisions, 420 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ꝑ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 957 bbls., including 599 bbls. Pots and 358 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is inactive at previous prices. We quote Middling at 35½c.@36½c. ꝑ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales 1,200 bags Rio, at 17¼c.@20c. ꝑ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, and prices have favored buyers. The news from England is discouraging to shippers. The reported sales since our last have been 16,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ꝑ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour exhibits less activity; sales 900 bbls., at $5 85@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75 @ $6 75 ꝑ bbl.; sales 670 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand to-day, and the market has been less buoyant; sales 56,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 44; Amber do. at $1 43@$1 45; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 42; Amber Wisconsin on private terms; Milwaukee Club at $1 32@$1 33; Racine Spring at $1 32; Chicago Spring at $1 28@$1 31; Red State at $1 36, ꝑ bushel. Corn is less active, as buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices; sales 72,000 bushels at 65c.@66½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ꝑ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42c.@43c.; State at 43c.@44c. ꝑ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 81c.@83c. ꝑ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Barley is inactive. Sales 9,300 bushels, including Canada, at 75c.; State at 77c., and California at 70c. ꝑ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in request for shipment and city use, at 80c.@95c. ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at steady rates, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ꝑ ℔.

HIDES—Are in fair demand and are held with more firmness. We quote Prime Buenos Ayres at 22c.@23c.; Rio Grande at 22c.; and Orinoco at 21½c.@22c. ꝑ ℔., usual terms.

LEATHER—Is attracting more attention, especially Hemlock tanned, prices of which favor sellers.

MOLASSES—Sales 32 hhds., including Porto Rico at 40c., and Cuba Muscovado at 27c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand, including common at $6 ꝑ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in request, and is steady at $1 52½ ꝑ gallon.

OILS—All kinds have been quiet here to-day, but holders have been firm.

New-Bedford Market, week ending Jan. 6.

SPERM—Has advanced since our last, and is now held at $1 50 for good oil. The sales for the week have been parcels amounting to 906 bbls. at $1 40 ꝑ gallon, for export. 460 bbls. in Holmes' Hole sold to a manufacturing house in this city at a price not transpired.

WHALE—Is quiet, with a sale of 200 bbls., for export, at a price we did not learn.

WHALEBONE—16,000 ℔s. Hudson's Bay sold to parties in New-York at 72½c.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand to-day, at $11 75@$12 25 for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $8@$9 50 for Prime, ꝑ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4½c.@4¾c. ꝑ ℔. Cut Meats are in limited demand, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Bacon is unaltered; sales 1,950 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ꝑ ℔. Lard is active and firm; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8½c., ꝑ ℔. Beef is in fair request at steady rates; sales since our last, 400 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra, Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess ꝑ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ꝑ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ꝑ bbl.; Butter is selling slowly at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ꝑ ℔. Cheese is in slack request at 5½c.@7½c. ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Is selling, in lots, including Carolina, at $6 75@$7 37½ ꝑ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover is salable and steady, chiefly at 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good, ꝑ ℔. Rough Flax is scarce, and held at $2@$2 10 ꝑ bushel, but is inactive. Calcutta Linseed is nominally quoted at $2 50 ꝑ bushel.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 5 cases Nutmegs, on private terms; 200 bags Cloves, at 20c., subsequently held much higher; 1,200 bags Pepper, at 18c.@19c.—holders asking 20c. at the close; and 100 bags Ginger, at 15½c. ꝑ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in demand, and sales have been made of 700 hhds., including Cuba at 7¼c.@8¼c.; Porto Rico, at 8½c.@8¾c., and English Island on private terms; also, 224 boxes Havana, part at 7½c.@9c. ꝑ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 70,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9½c. ꝑ ℔.

TEAS—Continue in good request, especially Blacks, at buoyant prices. The *Shipping List* publishes the following statement of the

Stock of Teas in first hands in New-York, Jan. 1, 1862.

	Half-chests.	℔s. each.	Total ℔s.
Hyson	1,866	50	93,300
Young Hyson	11,663	55	641,465
Hyson Skin	844	50	42,200
Twankay	1,318	50	65,900
Gunpowder	1,961	65	127,465
Imperial	891	60	53,460
Total	18,543		1,023,790
	Half-chests.	℔s. each.	Total ℔s.
Souchong and Congou	15,819	40	632,760
Oolong	11,509	36	414,324
Powchong	7,400	34	251,600
Ankoi	3,224	33	106,392
Japan	923	40	36,920
Total	38,875		1,441,996

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., at 22½c.@23½c. chiefly at 23c. ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather quiet, to-day, the principal engagements having been for Liverpool: rates, however, have not varied materially. We quote; For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., ꝑ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ꝑ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ꝑ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ꝑ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s.6d.@40s.; and by steamer at 80s. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer at 85s.@90s. Tallow, 30s. ꝑ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d., and by a foreign vessel, at 4s. ꝑ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ꝑ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ꝑ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ꝑ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ꝑ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ꝑ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ꝑ tc.; Hops, ½d. ꝑ ℔.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ꝑ ton. For Bristol—Flour, at 3s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. For Havre—Flour, 65c. ꝑ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ꝑ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 610 tons, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, 40,000 Wheat at 12d.; one, 860 tons, from Philadelphia to Belfast, 40,000 Wheat, 13d. in bulk and bags, and *pro rata* for other goods; a bark, 429 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal $4 87½, and back from Cienfuegos to New-York or Boston, Sugar 36c.; a British brig, 107 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,350; a British schooner, 800 bbls., to Porto Cabello and back, $900; a British schooner, 140 tons, and one 1,000 bbls., to the Windward, 75c.; a British schooner, 149 tons, two voyages to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a brig, 276 tons, from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 38c.; a British brig, 150 tons, same voyage, 40c.; a British brig, 220 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,900; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to St. Jago and back, $1,050; a brig, 248 tons, to Santa Cruz, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 37½c., Melado 35c. and Molasses $3; a bark, 417 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 38c.; a brig, 174 tons, to Matanzas and back, Sugar, 38c., and Molasses $2 50; a British schooner, 217 tons, to Cardenas and back, 40c.; a brig, 183 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, 38c. and $2 50; a bark, 250 tons, same voyage, Sugar $5 75, and Molasses $3 on deck; a bark, 428 tons, to Port Natal, C. G. H.; ship *Sea King*, 1,166 tons, to San Francisco; a bark, 299 tons, to Cadiz and back from Sicily to New-York; a brig, 270 tons, from Sicily to New York, and a bark, 318 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms.

Ex-Minister Jones and the Rebellion.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, Ex-United States Minister to Austria, had a public reception on the occasion of his return to Reading, Pa., a few days ago. In response to a speech of welcome by Mayor WANNER, he said:—

"The preservation of our Union is a question of political existence,—without it, we cease to live in the family of nations; it is the corner-stone of the whole fabric, wanting which, the superstructure will disappear like the baseless fabric of a vision; while, resting firmly on this basis, it rises in symmetrical proportions to a height of moral grandeur, which not only secures to us at home all the blessings of security and freedom, but challenges the respect and commendation of admiring millions in the remotest corners of the civilized world.

Dissolution, separation or secession are all synonymous with disintegration, which, when once fairly begun, leads inevitably by the gravitating force of its own power to extinction, to political annihilation. 'To be or not to be, that is the question,' and on this point, gentlemen, that is the only question. When once the process of dissolution shall have done its work, we will have no future—our country will only be known by what it was; and, as the hand of Omnipotence alone is equal to the creation, out of chaos, of worlds, material or social, we can only turn our eyes, in this forlorn hope, when all human efforts have failed to that beneficent power, with the earnest prayer that He may restore to order and uniformity the crumbled atoms of this once splendid structure. If this Union should be dissolved, I see no hope for the future, neither for the North, the South, the East, or the West. In the name of American freedom and American institutions,—in the name of humanity and civilization, the Union must be preserved, at all hazards and to the last extremity."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
FROM AMERICA.			
Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st. inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER.

MUFF LOST.—$5 REWARD—A LADY LOST A BROWN MUFF, either at the Artists' Reception, at Dodworth's Rooms, corner 26th-st. and 5th-av., or on the way from there to Lexington-av., by way of 5th-av. and 22d-st., on Monday evening last. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said muff at No. 6 Lexington-av.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY AFTERnoon, 7th inst., a large-sized GOLD WATCH, in the vicinity of Tryon-row, near the Park. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by leaving it with F. MEDANICH, No. 1 Tryon-row. Number and description given. H. Z. DREW.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK LACE SHAWL, on Friday evening, Jan. 3, in 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 165 West 14th-st.

EXCHANGED OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE.—A horse and sleigh from Jones' Hotel, Clermont. The person will please call at No. 4 East-28th-st., and have property exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000, in the manufacturing and sale of a new article just patented and already introduced with success on the market; the said article is very useful and needed in every family. The sale of it cannot be affected by the present war. As the inventor has all his time engaged in its manufacture in New-Jersey, a man of business who can attend the office in New-York, would be preferred. Address A. K. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, mentioning where an interview can be had.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will and lease (three years to run from the 1st of May next) of an old-established clothing store, now doing a good business. A good opportunity for a person wishing to enter into a business already established. Reason for selling, ill health of the proprietor. Apply to R. S. VAN TASSEL, with Halsted & Stiles, No. 52 Murray-st., or to D. SICKLES, firm of Macoy & Sickles, No. 430 Broome-st., corner Crosby.

$350 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a genteel business, well established in the City and country; no other capital required. Location unsurpassed; a good chance for a man of business qualifications. Apply immediately at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A RUCHE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 691 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.
PATTISON BROTHERS.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID,
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 276) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on plating or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED REspectability, matrimonially inclined, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, social position and lovable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A Post-office.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y., ANthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Jan. 9,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

A good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, will be offered one of the finest stocks of first-class furniture, consisting of rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush, delaine and hair-cloth; chamber suites of rosewood, black-walnut, oak and mahogany; superb rosewood etageres, plate glass doors and backs, armoir-à-glace, double-door wardrobes, dressing-tables, canterburies, music racks, hall-stands and chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, sideboards, extension tables, lounges, easy chairs, reception suites, library chairs, secretary bookcases, library tables, &c. Also an invoice of fine musical boxes, three-ply woolen blankets, for account of whom it may concern.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire balance of stock of a large importing and jobbing cigar house, consisting of about 150,000 Havana and domestic cigars, smoking tobacco, meerschaum, brier-wood and other pipes, &c., &c. Among the cigars are those of the following favorite brands: Star of the West, Espanola, Punch, El Moro, Light Guard, El Real, &c., &c. Also, 15 cases and parts of cases Connecticut and Havana leaf tobacco, smoking tobacco, of the varieties. Meerschaum and brier-wood pipes imported expressly for the war trade; pipe-stems, cigar cases, &c., &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany, rocking and other chairs, extension and other tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, bedding, hat-racks, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen furniture, pictures, &c.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade. Catalogue on morning of sale.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand; to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

POPULAR MUSIC BY THOMAS BAKER.—The Christmas Carroll, Schottisch; The popular Laura Keene Waltz—Price 35c. each. Operatic Quadrilles, Trovatore, Traviata, Lucrezia Borgia, Etoile du Nord—35c. each HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, and all Music stores.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

TO THOSE WISHING TO EXTEND AND enjoy their knowledge of the French language and literature, Prof. MIEL, late of Harvard University, has just opened for the Winter season, four courses of superior French instruction. 1. Exercises in Grammar, Translation, Composition. 2. Dramatic Readings. 3. French Lectures. 4. French Soirees. 24 TICKETS, $6. Also, private lessons. Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT FOR $2 50; Bookkeeping, (lessons unlimited,) $10; Arithmetic and Penmanship, per quarter, 78 lessons each, $10; at PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. PAINE is the best teacher in the City. Go and see his specimens; they are really a curiosity.—*Lowell Reformer.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced in teaching, desires a reëngagement either in a school or family. She is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objections to leaving the City; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate compensation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SUPERIOR POSITION in some high-toned family or school (no salary required,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, accountant, reader, companion, newspaper contributor, teacher of music, English branches, drawing and painting; has a large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box. No. 110 Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL INTRODUCTIONS FOR Teachers, Schools, Seminaries and Families, for all sections of the country, given at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. Teachers, Principals, Parents, Pupils and Trustees provided with all requisites. Send for illustrated circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN lady, of much experience, desires a few more private pupils, or an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to teach the English branches, together with German, French and music, on moderate terms. Address FOREIGN LADY, Station A, Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF experience, accustomed to teaching English, French, Latin and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—WANTED, for a boarding school near New-York, a resident teacher of Latin and Greek, and higher English. Apply, by letter, to JNO. P. PRALL, No. 9 Spruce-st. State full particulars.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, at Mrs. STEERS' No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY at 4. The TUESDAY and FRIDAY class, second term, at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils admitted after the 6th inst. Circulars can be had as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private Classes and Schools attended.

SKATES.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES

and straps of every description. Fogg's patent lever buckle on straps. FREDERICK STEVENS,
No. 215 Pearl-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES
OF ENFIELD RIFLES,
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S
No. 80 John-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861. }

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, ESQ.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but a Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, MRS. REED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, Mrs. REED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a first-rate plain cook, washer and ironer; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 113 East 19th-st.

A LADY'S MAID—WHO CAN BE WELL recommended, may hear of a situation by applying at Room No. 233 Gramercy-park House.

A SEAMSTRESS—WET NURSE.—WANTED, a seamstress, to assist in a nursery, at moderate wages—a Protestant preferred. Also, a wet nurse. Apply at No. 82 East 16th-st., for a week.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT family, to take charge of a milk-farm; an Eastern man preferred. None need apply without the best recommendations, to No. 18 West 26th-st., from 9 till 12 A. M.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office. Wages liberal. Apply No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two entire floors, handsomely furnished, in a modern house, centrally located. Apply at No 279 4th-av. References exchanged, and terms in accordance with the times.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE—NEAR 4TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Mrs. HUNTINGTON having taken this house, invites the attention of parties desiring board. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City. Parties calling soon will find a number of very desirable rooms for families or single persons. Prices will be reasonable, and the house kept in the best manner.

FRENCH BOARD.—A WELL FURNISHED room to let with modern improvements, in the family of a French teacher. Strictly private. Good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or a single gentleman, may obtain a large handsomely furnished room with large pantry, on second floor, in a desirable location, and convenient to ferries, by addressing, with real name and reference, J., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, who sews for a living, in a small respectable family, or with a widow lady. Terms must be very moderate. Location east side, near 4th-st., preferred. Address HOPE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, BREAKFAST and tea, in a private family. The neighborhood of 2d or 4th-av., not higher than 23d-st., preferred. Satisfactory references given. Address, stating particulars, P. M. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT NO. 15 WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a handsomely-furnished room, on second floor, with board, in a private family; house and neighborhood first-class.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also a back room.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, with all modern improvements, not less than 10 acres, within 30 miles of New-York, North River preferred, in exchange for two unfinished, medium-size, first-class houses, a most desirable avenue location. The houses will be finished, or a loan made to complete the same if desired. Address L. W., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, with particulars, price, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE (ABOUT FEB. 1) wanted, by a gentleman, with a small family; must be in a desirable location, below 34th-st., and between Madison and 7th-avs; neatly furnished; rent must be moderate, not over $1,200. Address STAUNTON. Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE, A COMFORTABLE three story, high stoop house with modern improvements. Located between 14th and 34th sts., and 6th and Madison avs. Possession at any time between now and May 1. New house preferred. Address Box No. 2, Lower Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN ISLIP, L. I., BEAUtiful for situation, on the shore of the South Bay, and at most eligible points, commanding all privileges of that attractive region. One contains 80 acres, all tilled; the other near 300 acres, in arable land, salt meadow and wood. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, ON THE Terrace, a gentleman's place, embracing a large mansion and stable, and four acres of ground, handsomely decorated, shaded, fruited, &c., &c. Approachable by steamboat frequently, and 3d and 2d-av. cars all day and all night. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR RELIABLE securities, two 3-story, high stoop, brick houses, in Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood; houses in good order, occupied by good tenants, and free from incumbrance.
CLARK & GODDARD, No. 55 Cedar-st.,
American Exchange Bank Building.

TO LET.

TO TEACHERS.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY can lease or purchase two first-class, unfinished, medium size houses, which will be completed to suit. The location is on an avenue, and one of the most desirable for a female school, on Murray Hill. Address L. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 302 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FEMME DE CHAMBRE, OR COOK.—A young French girl, who understands perfectly the getting up of fine linen, wishes a situation, as femme de chambre, or as cook. The best references given. Address V. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 Bowling-Green, third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands fluting in all its branches; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call, until engaged, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and Laundress, or to do waiting and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references both from City and country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and good plain sewer and to take care of children; no objection to country; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook and laundress; has good references, and can be seen at No. 274 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 130 Perry-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook and baker; understands all kinds of pastry and soups, also deserts of all kinds, jellys, &c. If required, will have no objection to take part in washing. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 52 Charles-street, first floor, in rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, who understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game; wages 9 dollars, City or Staten Island. Call, or address No. 184 East-21st-st., two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking having lived with many families of distinction in the old country and here; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl, as first-class cook, one who perfectly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a North of Ireland Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies and cake; she is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent bread maker; understands cooking in all its branches; has got the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist in washing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable girl as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at, or address, No. 147 East 11th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and would not object to do part of the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as good, plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first rate baker. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 299 East 13th-st., near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN AN hotel by a Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of biscuits, &c. Address T. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a private family; has no objection to a genteel boarding-house; has no objection to go to New-York; is a good cook, washer and ironer; or will do general housework; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 207 Columbia-st., third door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable, young woman, as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, jellies, and poultry, game and soups; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; is an excellent plain cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, excellent laundress, or would do the general housework of a small private family; is competent for her business; very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT German girl, a situation as plain cook, baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 181½ Broome-st., candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable, middle-aged widow woman (English) as cook or housekeeper to a widower; no objection to children. Call for two days at No. 120 East 14th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to obtain a situation as good plain cook, and to do a moderate washing, or assist in washing and ironing, in a small, respectable private family; good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant girl, to do housework and take care of children; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS MATRON.—A WOMAN OF MATURE YEARS, accustomed to household cares and providing for a family, and experienced in the management and direction of servants, would like a situation as matron in some public institution, or as nurse to the sick, having the care of an invalid, or the care of a gentleman's house as housekeeper; can produce the highest recommendation for fidelity, ability, and obliging and discreet deportment. Call at No. 431 1st-av., 2d floor, one door below 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire care of an infant. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 15 5th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very respectable woman, aged 25 years, as child's nurse, and to do light chamberwork, if required; and is experienced in case of sickness; no objections to go in a gentleman's family a short distance in the country; first-class City reference to be given. Call for a week, if not engaged, at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.; ring the front door bell.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young Protestant girl, aged 16, to take care of childeren and wait on table. Apply at No. 272 1st-av., corner 16th-st. (over the grocery store.)

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Welsh woman as wet nurse; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 81 Laurens-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle, or as chambermaid and waitress; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent dressmaker, as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting of children's clothing; no objection to go as lady's maid, if required; City reference. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid. Call at No. 182 West 33d-st., in the rear, second floor.

A FRENCH MILLINER, WHO WORKS by the day, desires to have a few more customers as her time is not all engaged. Address MILLINER, No. 83 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper wishes temporary employment; would engage for any period of time, however short, or would accept a permanent situation at a moderate compensation. Satisfactory City references given. Address A. M. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—Situation wanted as book-keeper or assistant by a young man having over five years' experience in a house here, in some respectable firm; can procure best City reference. Address H. & K., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS clerk in a coal office; has had twenty-five years' experience in the business. Reference given if required. Address S. D. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—AS PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, employment by a Protestant Englishman and his wife, the man as coachman, &c.—thoroughly understands his business—the wife as first-class meat and pastry cook; both willing to make themselves generally useful; just left their last situations, with first-class City references; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business, has had many years experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address D. P., No. 144 East 24th-st., or Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant Scotchman; is single, and understands his business well; is not afraid of hard work; City or country; the best of City and country references. A note addressed to B. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, will be attended to, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man, as coachman; has no objection in going to the country or City, and has the best City and country reference from his last place. Call at No. 197 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober steady man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and groom; has good City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady man who can furnish the best of City reference as to capability and character. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a coachman. Apply to his last employer, at No. 429 Broome-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable German married man, with one child, as first-class coachman and gardener, in either City or country; has the best recommendation for steadiness, industry and knowledge of his occupation. Address FRANK, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation; he is a thorough groom and coachman; understands the care of horses well; is a very careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference from his last employer. Address G. W. WATSON, Box No. 199 *Times* Office; or can be seen at Robert B. Story's, saddle and harness maker, No. 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country. Address J. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a respectable married man, with good references; understands his vocation in all its branches, and is perfectly competent to take entire charge of green-houses, graperies, pleasure-grounds, &c. Address GARDENER, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a married man without incumbrance, who has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape grower; also understands laying out places or improving old ones; first-class references given. Address G. L. G., No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotchman, as gardener and land nurseryman. thoroughly understands all the branches of the business. Apply at Andrew Reid's for T. O., No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN ACquainted with all the branches of agriculture and gardening, wants a place either in the City or country; City and country reference given. Address P. K., Post-office, Morrisania.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment is wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. For particulars apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young man, as groom and coachman; understands his business; the best of City reference for the last 10 years; has no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable man; is perfectly sober and industrious, willing to make himself useful; has good reference from his last employers. Address for two days C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a competent waiter, a single man, in a private family; has lived for many years with his relatives in Europe; has the best of City reference from the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. FREEMAN'S, No. 819 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A colored man, as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's No. 150 Madison-av.

COLORED WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a trustworthy colored man, who is very neat and tidy in appearance; understands his business well, and can give good references. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AN ENGINEER WISHES TO TAKE charge of a stationary engine, or will take an assistant's berth on either a sea-going or river steamer; can produce the best recommendations. Address T. K., Engineer, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for three days.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund, held at Firemen's Hall, Dec. 12, 1861, the Board was organized by the election of the following officers, and the appointment of the Committees as named below for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. BURR,
Corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.—House No. 22 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)
SECRETARY.
GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st.—House No. 79 Lexington-av.
COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS,
No. 85 Pike-slip—House No. 267 9th-st.
JAMES Y. WATKINS,
No. 16 Catharine-st.—House No. 28 Henry-st.
ZOPHAR MILLS,
No. 144 Front-st.—House No. 207 Madison-st.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON,
No. 84 Beekman-st.—House No. 243 West 19th-st.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
No. 21 Rose-st.—House No. 137 Henry-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
No. 5 Depeyster-st.—House 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.
COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.
James Y. Watkins, Robert McGinnis, Jas. Baremore.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Samuel B. Thomson, James Y. Watkins, A. F. Ockershausen, Robert McGinnis, H. A. Burr.
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
A. F. Ockershausen, Zophar Mills, Jonas N. Phillips.
COMMITTEE ON FUEL.
Robert McGinnis, Samuel B. Thomson, Jas. Baremore.
COMMITTEE ON BENEFITS AND TO SOLICIT DONATIONS.
Zophar Mills, James Y. Watkins, James Baremore.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
HENRY A. BURR, President.
GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE-HORSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wants to purchase a fine stylish coupé-horse; he must be young, perfectly sound and gentle. Any person having such a one, and desirous of parting with him at a low figure, for cash, may hear of a purchaser by addressing MERCHANT, *Herald* Office, giving full particulars as to age, price, color, &c., &c. No attention will be paid to any other.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works in Paterson, N. J., or at depot and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

EUROPE.—TWO LADIES GOING TO ITALY, through England and France, would take charge of commissions and children, or of ladies in feeble health not accustomed to travel and requiring friendly services. Ladies desirous of going to Italy to study art would do well to inquire. Both ladies belong to good society, and speak five languages correctly. Most satisfactory references given on both sides of the Atlantic. Address or call on Madame B., at Dr. Trall's, No. 15 Laight-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 83 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK on Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$1,764,706 13
Overdrafts		930 16
Due from Banks		52,078 70
Due from the Directors of the Bank.	$61,625 00	
Real Estate		141,186 46
Specie		185,775 21
Cash items, viz.: Checks and Drafts on other Banks, payable on presentation		116,818 19
Stocks		130,375 38
Bonds and Mortgages		18,239 80
Bills of Solvent Banks		20,057 00
Loss and Expense account, including $19,339 71 taxes, 1861		28,225 15
Total		$2,458,392 18
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation registered	$107,712	
Less Notes on hand	9,657—	98,055 00
Profits		59,459 90
Due to Banks		439,904 45
Due Depositors on demand		550,589 33
Unclaimed Dividends		1,992 59
Due United States Treasury		308,400 00
Total		$2,458,392 18

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President, and CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the Ocean Bank, an Associated Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally affirmed, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents the 8th day of January, 1862.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President.
CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier.
HENRY PALMER, Notary Public for City and County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending the 31st of December, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV., }
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861. }

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861. }

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NO 153 }
BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. —Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $637,379 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD by F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Acc't.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¼ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861. }

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1861. By order of the Board. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. }

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, }
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
Office No. 27 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862. }

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862. }

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK— DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., }
8th January, 1862. }

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January, W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AMERICAN IRON AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. will be paid on demand at the office of J. O. Davis, No. 24 William-st. GEO. KENDALL, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No 28 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD, MADISON MIXTER,
H. F. DOOLITTLE, T. C. GOETCHIUS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st. T. C. GOETCHIUS,
D. S. ARNOLD, LAWSON ARMS,
MADISON MIXTER, THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.
J. R. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY.
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.
No. 350 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned. under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
No. 350 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the name of ALEXANDER HARTHILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ALEXANDER HARTHILL,
STEPHEN SMITH, JR.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. J. DIMON SMITH.

The undersigned will continue the publishing business, under the name of J. DIMON SMITH & BROTHER, and will liquidate the business of the old firm.
J. DIMON SMITH,
STEPHEN SMITH, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FISHER & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
A. A. FISHER is authorized to sign in liquidation.
A. A. FISHER,
C. A. FISHER,
By A. A. Fisher, Attorney.
J. E. FISHER.

The undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of FISHER & CO.
BETHEL, Conn., Jan. 1, 1862. J. E. FISHER.

H. W. MASON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day, and THEODORE S. FOWLER is admitted. The style of the firm will be LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON.

H. W. MASON will remove to Boston, and continue the banking business at No. 119 Milk-st., under the firm of H. W. MASON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CHURCHILL, ROGERS & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed) WM. H. CHURCHILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
THEODORE R. WETMORE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. No. 220 Pearl-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.
CHARLES BAKER,
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVILAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 31st of December, 1861.

JOHN D. LEWIS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York.

Mr. ARTHUR M. COCK, the former Cashier, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF KIRTLAND & CO., having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name, at No. 24 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. H. W. PALMER.

MY SON, F. RAWDON MYERS, HAS AN interest in my business from this date, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. JAMES MYERS.
No. 328 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix,
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going further take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of C. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases. when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.—WE HAVE GOOD REASON TO BElieve that a man by the name of MOORE, by false representations, is collecting money in the name of "the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." This man is an impostor, and has no connection with the Association; he is a large sized man, of good address, and well calculated to deceive. GEO. HALL, President.
S. BAYLISS, General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF THE
STANDARD COMEDIES.
☞ A different Play each evening.
THURSDAY,
THURSDAY,
Second time—Bourcicault's Comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE,
Which attracted a crowded audience on Monday, will be repeated, with the following admirable distribution of the characters:

Charles Courtly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Meddle	Mr. Blake
Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Charles Fisher
Dazzle	Mr. Reynolds
Max Harkaway	Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker	Mr. Floyd
Cool	Mr. Young
Martin	Mr. Parkes
James	Mr. Convers
Isaacs	Mr. Parsloe
Lady Gay Spanker	Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway	Miss Mary Gannon
Pert	Mrs. John Sefton

FRIDAY—LOVE FOR LOVE.
SATURDAY—ROAD TO RUIN.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, PLAYING WITH FIRE, and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, will shortly be repeated.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING will be presented Bourcicault's setting in a fairy frame of Charles Dickens' beautiful story of the
CRICKET OF THE HEARTH.
In which the original American Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
Will sustain his extraordinary personation of
TILLY SLOWBOY.

This part was played by Mr. Wright and Mr. Buckstone in the version originally produced in England; but no rendition has been deemed by the best critics equal to Mr. Clarke's, nor has any version approached that of Mr. Bourcicault's; perhaps, the most effective play of modern times.

Dot	Miss Fanny Browne
Bertha	Miss Ada Clifton
Mrs. Fielding	Mrs Walcot
John Perryingle	Mr. Pearson
Caleb	Mr. Barton Hill
Ned Plummer	Mr. Davenport
Tackleton	Mr. Davidge

It will be preceded by the Comedy of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Brown, the Broker.......Mr. J. S. Clarke

WINTER GARDEN.

The Management has pleasure in announcing the first appearance of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
in his extraordinary personation of "Tilly Slowboy," in Bourcicault's beautiful drama of
DOT,
whose cowlike gambols and little errors of judgment, as pictured by Dickens, "were the continual means of bringing the baby's head into contact with deal boards, dressers, stair-rails, bed-posts, and other foreign substances." The part of Tilly was originally played in England by Mr. Wright and Mr. Buckstone, two of the greatest Comedians of the age, but all illustrations of the CRICKET ON THE HEARTH are admittedly far inferior to this version of Bourcicault's, perhaps the most effective play of modern times.

Dot, Miss Fanny Browne; Bertha, Miss Ada Clifton; Mrs. Fielding, Mrs. Walcot; John Perryingle, Mr. Pearson; Caleb, Mr. Barton Hill; Ned Plummer, Mr. Davenport; Tarleton, Mr. Davidge.

It will be preceded by the comedy of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Brown, the Broker.......Mr. J. S. Clarke.

MARY PROVOST.

This distinguished
TRAGEDIENNE AND COMEDIENNE,
whose unprecedented success and celebrity throughout
CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA,
occupying a period of four years, was equaled by her recent success at the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, where she was supported by the eminent tragedian, Mr. Phelps, and subsequent thereto appearing at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, Ireland, Edinburgh, Scotland, Manchester and Liverpool, England, etc., etc, has arrived in New-York, the place of her nativity, and will make her appearance in the month of February ensuing.

See future particulars.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.
☞ BENEFIT OF DENNY STONE! ☜
Clown in the great Pantomime.
MORE FUN THAN EVER!
Last night but two of
BARON MUNCHAUSEN.
ALL STAR RIDERS TO-NIGHT!
Two Grand Entertainments on SATURDAY.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Benefit of Bobby Williams.
Immense novelties in active preparation.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!:

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.

The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
The public are respectfully informed that
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
THE GREAT PIANIST.
Will arrive by the next steamer from Havana, and his first concert in New-York will take place ten days after his arrival.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE FESTIVAL. —The ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church will hold a festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-av., corner Hoyt-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1862. Music by the Choir. Tickets 50 cents, supper included.

LECTURES.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
THE PIONEER OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT,
Will deliver a Lecture upon
"THE ABOLITIONISTS, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE WAR,"
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.
Doors open at 7—lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at James Miller's bookstore, No. 522 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; and Anti-Slavery Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A part of the house (entrance on 3d-av.), reserved for those who purchase tickets before 5 P. M. on the day of the lecture.

FREE COURSE OF LECTURES ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—The Trustees announce that Hon. Benj. Nott, of Albany, has accepted their invitation to deliver a course of six lectures on *Social and Political Science*, in the large Hall of the Cooper Union, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 8 P. M., and on the five succeeding Fridays.

Tickets for the course can be had gratis on application at the Office or Free Reading-room of the Cooper Union.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE RENOWNED POLEMIC DEBATER and theologian, TRESHAM GREGG, D. D., late of London and Dublin, will lecture before the American Protestant Association, at Irving Hall, (opposite the Academy of Music,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9. Subject: *The Past and Future of the Irish Nation.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. JOHN REID, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

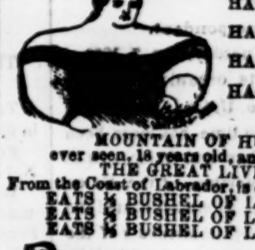
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Society of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New-York, will be held at the Institute, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 M., to consider certain proposed alterations of the Constitution.
MARGARET JONES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL meeting for the election of Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at the American Bible Society's House, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
ALL THE HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.
With additional novelties, rare and wonderful.
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT!
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT!
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT!
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT!
Audiences delighted, and universally pronounce
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY by far the
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
It will be produced this Afternoon and Evening.
The following novelties are to be seen at all hours,
THE CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,



THE
HANDSOMEST FAT GIRL,
HANDSOMEST FAT GIRL,
HANDSOMEST FAT GIRL,
HANDSOMEST FAT GIRL,
and the largest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
ever seen, 18 years old, and weighs 634 pounds.
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador, is convalescent, and
EATS ½ BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY!
EATS ½ BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY!
EATS ½ BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY!

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE HIPPOPOTAMUS,

From the River Nile, in Egypt; the only live animal of the kind ever seen in America, and the greatest curiosity living.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,
With its myriads of Living Fish; 8 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT; 12 LIVING SEA HORSES.
GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c. &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
REVIVAL
OF THE
GREATEST AMERICAN COMEDY.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
ORIGINAL CAST.
ALL THE FAVORITES.
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented, with a powerful cast, the
FAVORITE AND ESTABLISHED COMEDY,
OUR
AMERICAN
COUSIN.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COMEDY NIGHT.
Great success of the eminent
HISTRIONIC ARTISTES.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 9, 1862.
Second night of the splendid comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
With its unapproachable cast of characters.

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. Mark Smith.
Charles Surface	Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
Joseph Surface	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. E. L. Davenport.
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Julia B. Barrow.
Mrs. Candour	Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr.

In preparation—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾ o'clock P. M.
Admission—Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony....50c.
Secured Parquet Stalls....75c.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—MR. GEO. W. HULING will read from Shakespeare, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1862. Subject—KING LEAR.

Mr. HULING has recently returned from Europe, where he has given many brilliant entertainments in some of the leading cities, and met with the greatest success. Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Entertainment to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ATNA	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Jan. 25

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

Passengers must provide themselves with passports before going on board.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a first-class passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations. Carries a stewardess. A limited number of first-class passengers will be taken, at the lowest rates. Passengers must be on board at 11 A. M. on the day of sailing. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Very Little Done Yet in the Legislature.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS SENT IN.

The Suggestions of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

The Legislature effected its organization, this morning, in the choice of the Union nominees by nearly a two-thirds vote. At no time has there been any contest between the Unionists and Democrats as such; but between individual members of the Union Party as to *its* course of action. Some advocated the invitation to a common caucus of *all* members of the Legislature *now* in favor of sustaining the Administration, and opposed to partial legislation and corruption in any position; while others, the majority, as it proved, thought only such as had pledged their loyalty by their votes, in November, should be invited. The result was a signal triumph for those of the latter opinion, and then the whole thing was virtually decided. The Democrats, indeed, called a caucus, but the sublime *nonchalence*, with which they designated their candidates and went through other forms, demonstrated the entire hopelessness of their case. The result shows that on all national questions there will be substantial harmony of action among the representatives of all parties, who last Fall freed themselves from old party affiliations, and let us charitably hope that in all other respects the incoming Legislature will carry out the programme which all parties announced in their caucus calls. The Governor's Message gives general satisfaction, despite its somewhat tedious length. As its details come up for action, they will be more fully discussed, and the Governor's positions more thoroughly canvassed, therefore defer any further statements until they can be made in that light. It must already be evident to the most unsophisticated that a grave architectural error was committed when any lobby was provided for on the same floor with the members. A little architectural change might have saved the States thousands of dollars; for, had none but members be able to gain admittance to the same floor, business could have been more expeditiously, and less confusedly, transacted; and even the honesty of members might have been found more impregnable. Perhaps, however, that of the present legislators is of sterner stuff than that of ancient worthies. Let us hopefully wait and see.

The Legislature, though organized, has not yet fairly got its harness on, and both Houses adjourned to-day after very brief sessions. Several resolutions and notices of bills of general and local interest were presented in the House—one looking to the relief of soldiers prisoners in the rebel States—one asking that the Governor be authorized to send a ship carrying relief to Ireland—a resolution, calling upon the District-Attorney of Albany District to furnish copies of testimony upon which the presentment of the Grand Jury against corruption in and about the Capitol was founded. Also, notice of bills in regard to District Courts in New-York City, for the better regulation of Firemen in the City, and with reference to certain streets just above Fourteenth-street.

The Standing Committees are not yet announced, and it is quite possible that they may not be until the beginning of next week, while I think it quite probable that the Legislature will adjourn over from Friday until Monday. Several messages were received from the Governor transmitting various reports, of which only that of the Superintendent of the Bank Department is yet printed. The Superintendent, after speaking of the general happy posture of banking affairs throughout the State, makes one or two suggestions in regard to changes in State laws, and then proceeds to a detailed discussion of Secretary CHASE's financial scheme. This he views with decided disfavor. As the law now stands associations must deposit $100,000 and individuals $50,000 of securities before they commenced banking operations, but no provision is made concerning the amount they must keep deposited. Hence their securities are very much reduced sometimes, and sometimes are only paid temporarily. To guard against oppression on one hand, and irresponsibility on the other, he suggests that a deposit of $10,000 be required, which shall be irrevocable. He opposes, also, the habit which obtains among banks, with expiring charters, of renewing their circulating notes, to avail themselves of the privileges of the act requiring the return of their circulation in three annual installments. At present, banks must elect at organization whether they will be secured wholly by stocks, or by both stocks and real estate. They sometimes wish to change their security, and in such cases he has retained but one mortgage—to comply with the law—but he has no authority either to relinquish the last mortgage, or to change the plate "secured by stock and real estate." He believes no harm would result from a change, with proper restrictions as to notes already issued. He asks, Are United States Treasury notes to be regarded as United States stocks? and decides the question negatively, as the law now stands, and submits to the Legislature the decision of their future status. In discussing Secretary CHASE's scheme, he opposes it, first, because the State stocks, purchased upon the faith of State legislation, oftentimes at a premium, must become valueless as security. They must, therefore, be exchanged for United States Stocks at a loss, or retained until matured, as a great burden upon the institutions holding them. Such a loss the State has no right to impose. Speaking of the Secretary's assertion that, now, "circulation, commonly, is in the inverse ratio of solvency," backed by the faulty banking in some Western States, he says that those banks were conducted on the very principle Mr. CHASE proposes, and failed because political events depreciated their securities. United States Stocks are especially liable to a like fatal depreciation. He doubts also the ability of the system to relieve the Treasury within a limited period, because a superabundant security to the banking capital of New-York, and all Eastern States, is already on hand in United States Stocks, and there would be but little application at Washington for more stocks as further security.

Speaking of the draft of a bill on this subject before Congress, he says that its passage involves the establishment of rival banking institutions throughout the State, one set answerable to State authority and the other to United States authority—a result on many accounts exceedingly undesirable. He even doubts the constitutionality of such action as is proposed without the consent of the State Legislature. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. WOODRUFF presented a memorial, asking that the auction duties of New-York revert back to the City Treasury.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FOLEY—To authorize incorporated banks to hold United States stocks.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—For the inspection of boilers in New-York and Brooklyn by Commissioners.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced resolutions complimentary to Gen. SCOTT, and making an appropriation to purchase an album similar to that presented to LAFAYETTE by the City of New-York, as follows:

Whereas, Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, after many years of service in behalf of his country, has deemed it prudent, in consequence of his advanced age, to retire from the active cares and duties which devolved upon him in his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States; and

Whereas, The record of a life so prolific in all the cardinal virtues of heroism, magnanimity, benevolence and patriotism, as so brilliantly portrayed in every act of his official duties, justifies not only the approbation of his country, but merits the adulation of every lover of free government throughout the civilized world; and

Whereas, The State of New-York, claiming him as a citizen, fully realizes the obligations under which it is her duty to add her testimony in commendation of a life so faithfully devoted to his country; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) That the State of New-York, through her representatives in Legislature convened, most sincerely regret the resignation of Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT from the chief command of the army of the United States, especially so in the midst of the unholy rebellion which now pervades a portion of our once happy and united country; and while bowing in submission to an act deemed necessary for the prolongation of a well-spent life, we offer to him the heartfelt thanks of a grateful people for his untiring devotion to his country, and our earnest prayers for a speedy restoration to the blessings of health.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to have prepared an Album, similar to the one presented to Gen. LAFAYETTE by the City of New-York, containing a record of the principal events in the life of Gen. SCOTT, together with his letter of resignation, the reply of the President, and the addresses and resolutions of numerous bodies consequent thereon—the whole to be suitably embellished and illustrated, and presented to Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, as a testimonial from the State of New-York; and be it further

Resolved, That the sum of —— hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated to carry out the foregoing resolution.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

To encourage the production of flax, cotton, etc., in the State.

For assumption by the State of its proportion of the National tax.

WILLIAM CADY, of Saratoga, was appointed Postmaster, and LAURENS L. ROSE, of Wayne, Assistant Sergeant-at-arms.

The Governor transmitted several interesting reports, embracing those of the Surgeon-General, Adjutant-General, Judge Advocate-General, and Inspector-General.

The Metropolitan Police Board, Bank Superintendent, and Canal Commissioners transmitted their annual reports.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LOUTREL—For the relief of soldiers of New-York held as prisoners in the rebel States.

To establish a hospital and an asylum for wounded and sick New-York volunteers.

By Mr. OLVANY—To regulate the New-York District Courts.

By Mr. SCHOLEFIELD—Last year's passenger and baggage express bill.

By Mr. CALLAHAN—To amend the New-York Firemen's Act.

By Mr. MCLEOD—To extend the streets between Fourteenth and Thirty-first, New-York.

Several resolutions were introduced foreshadowing business of interest. The following were laid over:

By Mr. TALMAN—To appoint a Commission to prepare a ship-load of food to send to the famishing people of England and Ireland.

By Mr. MCMULLEN—Referring matters relating to the State Military Board in the Governor's Message to a select Committee for investigation.

A resolution was adopted, introduced by Mr. PIERCE, requesting the District-Attorney of Albany County to transmit the evidence before the Grand Jury of Legislative corruption cases.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Annual Report of the Board of Police Commissioners.

The Annual Report of the Board of Police Commissioners of New-York was laid before the Legislature yesterday morning, as follows:

The Board of Police, in conformity with the 39th section of the Police Act, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The Police Department of the State Government, within the Metropolitan District, has continued to perform its functions without interruption. The public peace has been maintained; the laws of the State and of the local authorities have been enforced; and the various duties confided to the Police have, it is believed, been faithfully discharged.

The police force consists of 1 Superintendent of Police, 4 inspectors, 38 captains, 160 sergeants, and 2,000 patrolmen; of whom 30 captains, 129 sergeants, and 1,800 patrolmen are stationed in the City of New-York, and the remainder in the City of Brooklyn.

Since the date of the last annual report, the Supervisors of the County of New-York have authorized the increase of the patrol force of that County from 1,400 to 1,800 men, a number ample to repress any outbreak against the public peace, and to protect property and life.

POLICE FORCE REQUIRED FOR THE WANTS OF THE CITY.

It is estimated that for the proper protection of the public interests, the Police force of a city should be as one policeman to every five hundred inhabitants. This proportion is maintained in the City of New-York, but in Brooklyn, which contains three hundred thousand inhabitants, there are stationed but two hundred patrolmen, or one to every one thousand five hundred inhabitants. Repeated applications have been made to the authorities of that city for permission to increase the patrol force, but without effect. The Police Act of 1860 provides for the appointment of forty Captains and sixty Sergeants. The increase of the patrol force in New-York renders it necessary that the number of officers should be increased. It is respectfully recommended that provision shall be made for the further appointment, from time to time, as the requirements of the service shall dictate, of ten Captains and forty Sergeants.

SANITARY POLICE.

The act of 1860 directed the Board of Police to set apart a portion of the force as a Sanitary Police, to inspect the safety of ferry-boats, manufactories, slaughter-houses and edifices regarded as unsafe, and to take all necessary legal measures for promoting the safety of life in such houses and factories. Under this provision, the Board of Police detailed a Sergeant and a squad of eighteen patrolmen in the City of New-York, and a Sergeant and similar force in Brooklyn, as the sanitary force of the two cities. The squad in New-York is divided as follows: For the examination and test of boilers in ferry-boats and factories, five men, experts; for the inspection of tenement-houses, six men; unsafe buildings, nuisances, &c., seven men.

A physician with the pay of a patrolman is attached to the squad, whose duty it is to visit cases of infectious diseases, and provide for the removal to the proper hospitals, and to examine nuisances respecting the public health.

There have been examined and tested when necessary by the hydraulic pump, 2,566 steam engines in New-York, and 567 steam engines in Brooklyn, of which 654 were found to be defective, and were remedied by order of the Board of Police.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

The inspection of tenement houses has been thorough and complete. Every house of this description has been examined, the number of inmates, the means of escape, the hygiene condition and the capacity of the several apartments ascertained and recorded. The results of these labors are embodied in tables appended to the report of the Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad, and form an instructive record of the causes of the rapid deterioration of the public health within the past few years.

The population of the City of New-York is estimated at 900,000 persons, of whom 404,000 persons reside in tenement houses, or houses containing four families and upward.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO BOILERS.

But while it is believed that the test of steam engines by the Police is effective and economical, as well as acceptable to the manufacturers and others using steam, the practice of employing unskillful men, and in some instances women and boys, as engineers, is so general as to counteract, in some degree, the public benefits resulting from these examinations. It is respectfully submitted, that persons in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, acting as engineers, shall be required to obtain certificates from the Board of Police, such certificates to be granted on evidences of competency, and without the payment of fees.

ALARMING INCREASE OF MORTALITY IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

The Board of Police, in their annual report in 1858, called the attention of the Legislature to the increase and fatality of disease in the City of New-York, and to the mortality, which in 1832, was one in 35½, had become increased to one in every 27 or 28. It was conjectured that this abbreviation of human life was chiefly attributed to the crowded condition of the tenement houses. The statistics appended confirm the apprehensisns of the Board. Recurring to this subject in the last annual report, the Commissioners stated that in the erection of tenement houses every consideration of health or comfort, and of safety, was sacrificed to provide room for the largest number of inmates, and that the sacrifice of life from deficient ventilation, defective drainage, and putrid gases, could not be over estimated, because these sources of disease affect the atmosphere of the whole City.

It is the opinion of physicians that the minimum quantity of air which should be allotted to each person in a bedroom is 500 cubic feet, or a cube of eight feet; and that if the space be reduced the generation of disease is inevitable.

By reference to the table referred to it will be seen that there are in the City of New-York—

	Houses.	Inmates.
Having from 100 to 300 cubic feet to each person	1,900	63,337
Having from 300 to 400 cubic feet to each person	2,991	103,371
Having from 400 to 500 cubic feet to each person	2,517	79,462
Cellar population averages 462	—	21,119
Total		267,289

Tenement houses, because of the large number of families resident in them, are peculiarly liable to destruction from fires, and public attention has been drawn to the necessity of providing proper means of escape for the inmates.

The following is the result of the examination of the Sanitary Police:

	Houses.	Inmates.
Means of escape defective	3,791	126,582
Means of escape good	8,419	256,305

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 167 slaughter-houses in the City of New-York, at which have been killed during the past year 785,616 head of cattle and small stock; or, exclusive of Sundays, 2,500 head per day. The buildings are scattered throughout the City and are fruitful of disease. In the opinion of the Board of Police, slaughter-houses, hide-houses, offal and bone-boiling establishments ought to be removed to the streets immediately adjacent to the river, and beyond the lines of dense population.

FERRY-BOATS.

The ferry-boats plying in the harbor of New-York, sixty in number, are in excellent condition. The importance of frequent and careful examination of these boats is evinced by the returns herewith submitted, showing that during the past year the number of passengers carried was 44,641,895. The only loss of life was that of a fireman, who was crushed while cleaning the engine of the boat on which he was employed.

STREET-CLEANING.

In the month of May last the Grand Jury of New-York requested the Board of Police to supervise the cleaning of the streets. A contract had been made by the City authorities whereby the contractor had concluded to sweep the streets periodically for a year for the sum of $249,000. In accordance with the request of the Grand Jury the Board caused daily reports to be made of the streets swept and unswept, and made weekly returns thereof to the Comptroller. It had been demonstrated that it is the most effective security for the faithful fulfillment of the contracts.

NEW POLICE POWERS PROPOSED.

And in this communication, the Board respectfully submits that the expenses of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn might be greatly reduced by the transport to the police of many duties which are now discharged by officers specially appointed. The maintenance of the public peace, and the repression and detection of crime, requires the present two thousand men in the streets of the two cities day and night. But conjoined with this duty might be many others of a supervisory character.

The inspection of weights and measures, the care and custody of the public markets, the inspection of streets, as well in regard to their repair as their cleanliness, the inspection of piers and their bulkheads, and the infringement of the laws for the government of the harbor, are with many other duties which now devolve on separate departments of the City Government at great cost, but which it is believed the police could discharge more effectually, and without expense. They are duties which in European cities are always discharged by the police.

POLL CLERKS.

On the other hand, the appointment of poll clerks, which is a political act, (it is respectfully submitted,) is improperly vested in the Board of Police. The Board has endeavored to discharge the duty impartially, by making the appointments from both political parties, but it is foreign to the ordinary duties of the Board, and it is suggested that the power of appointment be transferred to the Supervisors of the Counties.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Annexed to this report are the criminal statistics of the past year. The number of arrests were:

In New-York	71,130
In Brooklyn	16,552
Total	87,682

The aggregate of arrests in the two cities in 1860 were 81,133.

BURGLARS AND RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

The facility with which burglars and thieves can dispose of property, through the receiver of stolen goods, forms a powerful stimulus to the commission of crime. The banks of New-England have for several years paid a reward for the conviction of counterfeiters, and the practice has been so universally successful in repressing that description of crime, that it is respectfully recommended that the Board of Police may be authorized to pay out of the Police Life and Health Fund for the conviction of every receiver of stolen goods a reward of not exceeding $100. It is believed that if these receivers be broken up, burglaries, which have been greatly reduced in number, will be of rare occurrence.

HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WITNESSES.

Since the date of the last annual report, the House of Detention for Witnesses has been completed. Ample provision has been made for the comfort and health of the inmates.

JAMES BOWEN,
President of the Board of Police.

To His Excellency E. D. MORGAN, Governor, &c.

Abstract of the Report of the Judge-Advocate General.

The report of the Judge-Advocate contains valuable suggestions as to the measures desirable to increase the efficiency of the State Militia. The Act of 1792 is pronounced as an utter failure, and should be at once repealed. Instead of attempting to make all men in peace soldiers, in an agricultural community, the principle should be to form a good nucleus of military around which all men could cluster in time of war, making all persons capable of bearing arms liable to military duty in war times. General training days, instead of promoting the efficiency of the militia, are days of drunkenness and dissipation. A draft of a new law is transmitted, the main features of which are as follows:

First—The introduction of a certain degree of military training and instruction into the schools and colleges of the State. This would obviate the heavy expense of a State Military Academy, the foundation of which has been advocated by many, but which is more fitted to a standing army where the students are educated as its officers.

Second—The retention of the main features of the present militia system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades and regiments. The enrollment to be made by officers of the militia, and the counties to be thus rendered liable to the State for the payment of $1 for every enrolled man who fails to attend the annual parade. The sum thus raised would make a fund of at least $300,000 per annum, which should be devoted to the instruction and discipline of regiments which would be in every respect efficient for active service.

Third—The abolition of the elective system in the militia, except in cases of non-commissioned officers and First and Second Lieutenants.

Fourth—The restriction of militia commissions to seven years, and the vacation of present commissions at the end of three years. The institution of an Examining Board to examine the qualification of candidates, and a Retiring Board to pass upon the cases of officers who have become disqualified for service.

Fifth—The repeal of the act relating to the First Division and Fifth Brigade. No reason is seen why New-York and Brooklyn should have a different militia system from the rest of the State, and it creates confusion and want of uniformity of action.

Sixth—The enactment of a series of articles of war for the government of troops in the service of the State in time of war, when not mustered into the service of the United States, to be prepared upon the basis of those of the United States, with such modification only as are necessary to adapt them to the State service.

The Judge-Advocate says: Many of the suggestions contained in this plan for organization look to the permanent improvement of the militia. There are others relating to its speedy organization for the defence of the State, should its services be required for that purpose. It is of the first importance that skeleton organizations at least should be created at once in every regimental district of this State, so that by volunteering or by drafting, they may, if necessary, be filled up at very short notice to the proper standard; and to effect this, some further legislation is necessary, the details of which are submitted. It is my opinion that your Excellency would find it impossible to proceed under the militia laws as they stand at present, in a case of emergency, and that the modifications and amendments suggested are imperatively necessary.

Abstract of the Report of the Inspector-General.

The Report of the Inspector-General submits the following plan relating to the agency between the State and the troops in the service of the United States: *First*—To establish an office here, to gather into it all data and interest of importance in regard to New-York troops, and make such information available to all parties interested. *Second*—To make this office the medium of communication between the State officers and State troops. *Third*—To act for the State Executive in such matters as might require personal attention at the various military departments of the General Government. *Fourth*—To act for the military authorities here in any matters referred to me relating to our troops, supplies and other military business.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The non-commissioned officers of the regular army are much gratified with the provision in Senator WILSON's bill, now before Congress, to increase their pay $2 per month. The act of last Congress, increasing the pay of privates to $13, made a private equal to a Corporal in point of pay, and led to a good deal of dissatisfaction and grumbling.

A detachment of recruits arrived yesterday from Buffalo, and was transferred to Governor's Island to be drilled for general service. It is upwards of a month since any recruits were sent from Buffalo. The closing of the canal navigation does not appear to have had the effect, which was anticipated, and which has hitherto been the case, of materially increasing the number of enlistments.

The Ninety-first New-York Volunteers left Governor's Island yesterday for Key West, on board the steamer *Ericcson*. The men have been more comfortable under canvas than might have been expected.

Several regular army officers have recently resigned their commissions. Among others may be noted Capt. ROBERT NELSON EAGLE, of the Fifth Cavalry, who was on general recruiting service in Hudson-street, in this City, for some time. He is a native of New-York, but was appointed from Texas. No cause is assigned for his resignation.

The steamer *Potomska* was reported at the Yard yesterday as being quite ready for sea, but at the eleventh hour it was deemed advisable to float her into the dry dock at the foot of Pike-street, (there being no room at the Navy-yard,) where she will be thoroughly examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether she received any injuries when in collision on Monday, which escaped detection at the Navy-yard. It is expected that she will sail to-day.

The frigate *Richmond* was floated into the dry-dock yesterday in place of the *Forbes*.

The new United States gunboat *Kanawha* hauled under the shears yesterday, to receive her armament, which will be the same as that of the other new gunboats, viz.: One 11-inch Columbiad amidship, one rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle, and two 32-pounders broadside.

The steamer *Sumter* will probably leave to-day. The following officers have been appointed to this vessel since she was put into commission.

Acting Second Assistant-Engineer, C. G. Stevens; Third Assistants, Warren Ewing, James Rayan, and W. M. Cumberson.

The keel of the frigate being built in the ship-house where the sloop-of-war *Oneida* was constructed is now finished. The frigate will be a double-banked one.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting to Reorganize—An Interesting Session—The Reorganization Deferred.

The delegates of the Republican Party elected in all the Wards of this City, under the recent call of the Central Committee, assembled at the Republican Rooms, on Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, at 8 P. M., yesterday, and after some discussion, Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, of the Third Ward, was made Chairman, and Messrs. H. H. HUELET, of the Fourth, and EPES E. ELLERY, of the Thirteenth, Secretaries, *pro tempore*.

On the presentation of credentials and embodiment of the roll, it was discovered that seats in the Committee were claimed by two sets of delegates from the Seventh, Fourth and Twentieth Wards. A desultory and protracted discussion arose in reference to the contested seats, and Messrs. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, CHARLES S. SPENCER, ROBERT N. MURRAY, Alderman DAYTON and many others, took active part in the debate, which consumed some two hours of time. Motions were in rapid succession made, amended and withdrawn, until finally, a resolution offered by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, it was agreed to leave the consideration of all the questions involved in the dispute existing in the three contesting Wards to a committee of three for each, to be appointed by the President, the decision of such committee to be final. Upon the nomination of these committees various exceptions were taken to the names presented, and withdrawals were offered and substitutions made.

At length the following amended Committees were announced, viz:

For the Seventh Ward case—Messrs. Huelet, R. Irwin, and S. Johnson. For the Fourteenth Ward case—Messrs. Atkinson, R. Edwards, and W. H. Hall. For the Twentieth Ward case—Messrs. H. Smith, W. A. Smalley, and R. Edwards.

The delegation from the Twentieth Ward, termed the Stewart men, had been spoken of by Mr. SMITH and others as the sole regular organization recognized by the Central Committee upon former occasions, and that designated as the Gilbert Party taking umbrage at the political character of the Committee, withdrew from the room, announcing their intent to keep up their organization outside of the Committee, and exhibit their strength as a separate body at the polls, until such time as they shall obtain a fair hearing and redress.

Hereupon Alderman DAYTON immediately moved that the Committee appointed to consider the case of the Twentieth Ward, be discharged, the Gilbert delegation having withdrawn from the contest and left the hall.

This motion met with some opposition, many opposing all idea of recognizing the secession of the absent delegates. Pending this discussion, and while members were on the floor, claiming privilege, a motion to adjourn was offered and carried, the time fixed being this (Thursday) night week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER GAMBLING-HOUSE BROKEN UP.—On Tuesday night, at a late hour, Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, made a descent upon a gambling-house, situated at the corner of Hester-street and the Bowery. The movement was made by order of Superintendent KENNEDY, who says he is determined to break up all establishments of a like character. The saloon was kept by John JACKMAN and ROBERT HUDSON, who were arrested. About twenty of the inmates were also taken into custody, who, at the time of the arrests, were all engaged in gambling. So sudden and unexpected was the entrance of the officers, that the gamblers had no time to remove their implements of trade. The Police took possession of a large number of dice, cards, dominoes, and also $100 in gold. The arrested parties were conducted to the Station-house, where they gave their names as follows: Daniel Powers, James Wilson, Benjamin Paine, John Bridge, Louis Zilson, George Sinclair, John Halsey, H. Bugbee, Henry Coleman, Wm. Stinson, Henry Joslyn, Joseph Cregier, James Bayard, Henry Baker, James Stevens, Solomon Rothschilds, Henry Myers, James Hervey, Henry Graven and John Bragg. A portion of the persons arrested, who were only visitors at the house, were discharged, while some were held as witnesses. The proprietors were held to bail in the sum of $800 each.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The ladies engaged in this new and successful branch of mission work, held their first anniversary in St. Paul's M. E. Church yesterday afternoon. One year ago a number of ladies in response to the request of Mrs. FRANCIS MASON, a missionary from Burmah, met to discuss the practicability of forming a mission, whose sole object should be to send out single ladies as teachers or Bible-readers exclusively to the women of heathen lands. A pioneer band had some months previously been formed in Boston for the same object, the members of which consented to become auxiliary to a general society, which should be formed in New-York, and which is represented in the establishment of the Union Mission. Philadelphia has also an adjunctive society of equal size with that in Boston. Rev. Dr. TYNG opened the exercises with prayer, followed by an address. A pleasant incident of the meeting was the handing in of a communication from the Childrens' Mission Band of Brooklyn, in verification of their pledge to contribute forty dollars a year. The present contribution was appropriated from the proceeds of their recent fair. The first number of a small newspaper, called the *Little Paper*, was introduced to the notice of the Society,—it being, also, a result of this enterprising band of young Missionaries.

STEWART'S STORE ROBBED BY A PORTER.—Detectives SLOWEY and DUSENBURY, last night, arrested a porter named PETER REYNOLDS, who has for some time past been in the employ of A. T. STEWART & Co. Suspicion rested upon the prisoner several weeks ago; but no evidence could be obtained against him sufficient to warrant an arrest until last evening. The amount of property stolen is $800 consisting mostly of shawls, valued at from $5 to $60 a piece, and there are about fifty in number. The officers believe they have recovered all that have been taken by the accused. For a long time the proprietors of this establishment have missed shawls, but they were unable to tell how or when they were taken. A short time ago they applied to the Detective office, and the above-named officers were detailed. The accused is a man about 40 years of age, and has a wife, who came to see him last night in the cells of the Detective office, and remained with him during the night. The authorities contemplate holding her upon suspicion of being an accessory. The prisoner has been in the employ of STEWART & Co. for the last three and a half years.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a woman was found, burnt almost to a cinder, in the cellar of No. 281 East Fifteenth-street, by some of the occupants of the premises. An examination by the authorities disclosed the fact that the unfortunate woman was Mrs. Mills, a vagrant of intemperate habits, and that while intoxicated she had crawled into the basement to obtain a night's lodging. A piece of candle was found near her, and it is believed that she took a lighted candle with her, and thus set fire to her clothing. The body was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and the Coroner notified.

ARREST OF ELLIOTT, THE PRIZE-FIGHTER.—Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of the principals in the late prize-fight at Weehawken, N. J., and for the seconds and several "fancy" spectators. These were placed in the hands of the proper authorities without delay, but up to a late hour last night they had succeeded in arresting only one of the number. Officers BRITT and MURPHY, of the Eighth Ward Police, succeeded in arresting one of the principals, named ELLIOTT, about 9 o'clock last evening, at the house of one of his backers, JAS. CLARK, No. 189 Laurens-street. He offered no resistance, and was locked up in the Eighth Ward Station-house.

CENTRAL PARK—INTERESTING TO BOYS.—A strip of sloping ground, thirty feet wide, with a run of about seven hundred and fifty feet, has been prepared on the Park for the use of juveniles who delight in riding down hill and walking up. While the snow lasts this amusement may be enjoyed, with such restrictions only as are necessary for good order, near the Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-fifth-streets.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—A large party of orphan and friendless children of both sexes, from 6 to 13 years of age, left this City yesterday afternoon from the Children's Aid Society, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY, and bound for the West. We are glad to have observed that this institution has not been obliged to suspend its very useful operations by the severity of the times.

ICE IN THE RIVER.—The wind at sundown last evening was from S. S. E., blowing moderate. The loose ice that has been lying on the Brooklyn shore for the past two days, shifted over to this side of the river, making the river unmanageable for small boats. Several vessels came in from sea during the evening, and ancored under the Jersey shore, which were impossible to board and report in time for this morning's edition.

Board of Education.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—WM. E. CURTIS REELECTED PRESIDENT, AND THOS. BOESE CLERK.

The new Board met, for the first time, last evening, at the Halls of the Board of Education, and was called to order by the Clerk, Mr. BOESE. All the members were present. On motion of Commissioner FARR, Mr. TUTHILL, of the Fifth Ward was appointed temporary Chairman. The certificates of election of the new members having been read by Mr. FINCH, the Deputy Clerk, the Board proceeded to the election of President for the ensuing year, by ballot. The vote stood as follows:

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, 29; ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, 13.

Mr. CURTIS having received a majority of the votes, the Chairman declared him elected, and appointed Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. WATERBURY to conduct him to the Chair.

On taking his seat, Mr. CURTIS briefly thanked the Board for this renewed expression of their confidence, and hoped, with their assistance, to be able to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the members. He commended to their attention that portion of the Message of Gov. MORGAN relating to a general system of military education in the public schools, and closed with expressing the hope that action of the Board during the ensuing year would be such as to further the interests of public education.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for Clerk, which resulted in the unanimous reëlection of Mr. THOS. BOESE, the present incumbent.

The following Committees were then elected by ballot:

Executive Committee Free Academy—Andrew V. Stout, James Mackean, Dennis McCarthy, John Galvan, James M. Tuthill, Samuel B. H. Vance, Edward Robinson, jr.

Executive Committee on Normal School—James W. Farr, David Miller, Jas. B. Dupignac, Bernard Smyth, Thos. Kennedy, Robert S. Gould, Edward B. Heath.

Finance Committee—William Tucker, Jacob Bogert, Timothy Brennan, C. Godfrey Gunther, Orlando P. Smith.

After choosing seats by lot and disposing of some unimportant papers the Board adjourned to the third Wednesday of this month.

Presentation of Colors to the Seventh Regiment, (N. G.)

At the meeting of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, last evening, a ceremony of an interesting nature took place. The occasion was the presentation of a handsome National standard to the regiment by the ladies of California. After the manœuvres, Col. LEFFERTS conducted Senator J. N. McDOUGALL, who was to make the presentation on behalf of the ladies of California, upon the platform. Senator SPINOLA, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., and Rev. Mr. WESTON were also upon the platform. In making the presentation, Senator McDOUGALL said that the ladies of California presented that tribute to the Seventh, as having been one of the first to fly to arms to subdue treason when it had arrived at a giant's strength. And he assured them that none were more loyal than the ladies of the far-off land from whence he came. Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, on behalf of the regiments, returned thanks for the gift in a brief and appropriate manner. The band of the regiment was in attendance, and enlivened the scene by some most excellent music. Nearly a thousand people were present who witnessed the ceremony.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COURTS—SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 60. CITY COURT—Nos. 69, 71, 77, 78, 83, 84, 67, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 103, 104, 108, 33.

The Connecticut Mass Union Convention.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Mass Union Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The attendance was much smaller than was expected. Hon. JAS. T. PRATT presided. The doings were participated in by Union Democrats and Republicans, representing each county in the State. The forenoon was principally occupied in arranging preliminaries and discussing resolutions.

The policy of nominating a State ticket by this Convention was fully discussed, and it was decided to nominate a ticket at the afternoon session. A committee of four from a county was appointed, to report a ticket for State officers. They reported:

For Governor—WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich.

For Lieutenant-Governor—ROGER AVERILL, of Danbury.

For Secretary of State—J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, of Hartford.

For Treasurer—GABRIEL W. COIT, of Middletown.

For Comptroller—LEMAN W. CUTLER, of Watertown.

The Governor, Secretary and Comptroller are Republicans, and now in office. The Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer are Union Democrats. The ticket was adopted unanimously, and it is expected that the Republican Convention, which meets on the 16th, will adopt the same ticket.

The resolutions were for sinking all party lines, and uniting with one heart and voice in the one great object of aiding and sustaining the Government of the United States in its present mighty struggle for National existence. That all who refuse at this crisis to give the Government a hearty support, are liable to the imputation of being her secret foes. A conditional Union man is an unconditional traitor. For the support of the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

A State Central Committee was appointed, who were authorized to proceed to the organization of the Union Party of Connecticut.

The Convention was disappointed in the non-appearance of Hon. ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee. Arriving in New-York, on his way to Hartford, he was suddenly called to Kentucky to take part in a forward movement of our troops there.

The Convention adjourned.

Disaster to the Ship Esther.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The ship *Esther*, loading for Laguayra with a large assorted cargo, sprung a leak this morning at the wharf. Her cargo is being discharged as rapidly as possible, and two steam fire-engines are pumping out the water. The lower hold is nearly flooded. A portion of the cargo will be ruined. Two thousand barrels of flour will probably be got out, but 3,000 bushels of grain, with some fish and soap in the lower hold, will probably be entirely ruined.

The *Esther* is a fine large ship and was chartered by JOHN DALLETT & SON.

The loss upon the cargo is fully insured.

The vessel has been secured by two powerful chain cables.

Railroad Accident—Fire.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Cincinnati Express ran into the Hyde Park train, on the Illinois Central Railroad, five miles from the city, this morning. WM. A. BARROW, late County Judge, was instantly killed, and seven passengers wounded, but none fatally.

A fire broke out in the clothing establishment of ISAAC MARKS, corner of Lake and Wells streets, last night. The stock, which was valued at $20,000, was largely damaged by water, but is fully insured.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, and nominated by acclamation GEO. STARK, of Nashua, for Governor, and JAS. S. CHENEY, of Manchester, for Railroad Commissioner.

The Convention was largely attended, and the spirit manifested was firm and uncompromising in favor of sustaining the Union and Constitution.

Inauguration of Gov. Bradford, of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Gov. BRADFORD was inaugurated at noon to-day at Annapolis. He made a most able and eloquent address, condemning the rebellion in the strongest terms, and expressing the utmost devotion to the Union and Constitution.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor Skates. We make a specialty of Skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 8.—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—E. P. Haslam, Geo. V. Brown, U. S. Consul, and three children, Miss Rubanstein, Andrew Normand, David Strauss, Mrs. M. Gibnay, Carl Aiftel, Geo. Scharf, Carl Kessemacher, F. M. Findeistib, G. Hammel and lady, A. Schmidt, C. Aprsemann, Louis D. Harbough, J. F. Lewis, Alex. Sharp, John Hay, Jules Leboiter, Jonas Eberhardt, Lieut. F. W. Bulle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 50 | Moon sets.... 1 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 47 | Gov. Island. 2 36 | Hell Gate.... 3 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8.

Cleared.

Ships Ocean Seud, Jack, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Plantaganet, (Br.,) Johnson, Liverpool, Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff; Lucie, (Fr.,) Le Provo, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks West Wind, Bolger, Elizabethport, I. B. Gager; Spirit of the Times, (Br.,) Jean, Harbor Grace, Sirken, Ironsides & Co.; Nordcap, (Nor.,) Smith, Cork, Heimbos & Co.; Bergman, (Br.,) Curran, New-Ross, A. Bell & Sons; August Georges, (Fr.,) Le Cargue, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Commonwealth, (Br.,) Charlton, Naguabo, D. R. De Wolf; D. O. Castner, Hastings, Cardenas, Trujillo & Russell; Mathilde, (Dan.,) Pedersen, Schiedam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners H. Fuller, Hamilton, Portland; E. Merriman, Hamilton, Boston; S. P. Godwin, Hobbie, Stamford; J. W. Faulkner, Boston; Active, (Br.,) Williams, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; Oscar C. Acker, Peck, Stamford, R. Sanford; James M. Holmes, Brewster, Port Royal, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen Dec. 20, and Southampton 25th, with mdse. and 64 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. For the first 8 ds. had fine weather, with light easterly winds, and then took a severe gale from westward, which continued 4 ds.; the latter part had fine weather.

U. S. steam transport Josephine, Grumley, Locust Point, in ballast.

U. S. steam transport W. P. Clyde, Long, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London, and Portsmouth Dec. 3, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan. New-Year's night, off Nantucket, took a furious gale from W. N. W. to N. W., and hove to for 48 hours in co. with ship Cultivator, from Liverpool for New-York, and were driven as far S. as lat. 38. Dec. 29, lat. 43, lon. 58, exchanged signals with bark Geo. Durkee, Crosby, from Galway for New-York. The A. came across far to the northward, and had fine weather for Winter.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Nov. 24, with coals and 20 passengers to Williams & Guion. Was in co. with ships Constitution and City of Mobile for 3 ds., beating down Channel, and saw them last Nov. 30. Experienced several severe gales, the one of Jan. 1 and 3 being very hard. All well on board; no births or deaths. Took pilot on the 7th, 25 miles E. of Barnegat, from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Ship Andover, Keeny, Havre Nov. 13, in ballast, to W. Nelson & Sons. Nov. 29, lat. 40, lon. 35, spoke bark Angola, hence for Liverpool. Dec. 28, lat. 39, lon. 63, spoke Br. schr. Paradise, from Halifax for Philadelphia.

Ship Ocean Monarch, Page, Liverpool Nov. 17, with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Dec. 1, Benjamin Fletcher, colored seaman, died of convulsions. Dec. 22, lat. 38 15, lon. 56, passed schr. Langdon Gilmore, from Marseilles for New-York.

Ship Admiral, Bliffens, Havre, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Fox & Mackenzie. Experienced very heavy weather during the passage; lost sails, &c. Was off Block Island Jan. 1.

Ship Silistro, (Br., of Liverpool,) Harris, Havre Nov. 9, in ballast, to order. Anchored at Quarantine; came to this port for orders.

Bark Jason, (Nor.,) Nicolson, London 48 ds., in ballast, to order.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Hog Island, Va., 6 ds., with corn and wood to A. C. Havens. Jan. 7, at 11 A. M., passed a fore-and-aft schr., ashore on Barnegat, lying broadside on the beach, with both masts standing; appeared to have gone on the night previously.

Schr. A. G. Farnsworth, (of Bangor,) Rich, Savanna la Mar 25 ds., with logwood and pimento to Henry De Cordova & Co. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Milton, Keen, Philadelphia 7 ds., with rye to master. Has experienced very heavy N. W. gales on the passage.

Schr. Boston, (Br.,) Smith, Cornwallis, N. S., 16 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River 9 ds., mdse.

WIND—At Sunset, S. S. E.

Below.

Ship Niagara, Lawrence, London, and Deal Nov. 24.

Bark Hazard, Karstens, Rio Janeiro.

Also, a number of square-rigged vessels.

Sailed.

Steamship Karnak, Nassau. Ships Guy Mannering, Leona, and Belmont, (Br.,) for London; Rowantree, Liverpool. Barks Eliza Barss, Bermuda; Francis Secor, Constantinople; E. A. Chase, Havana. Brigs Ocean Spray, Zaza; Veteran, (Br.,) Cienfuegos. Schr. Julia B. Gamage, Barbadoes.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Ocean Monarch, Capt. Page, from Liverpool, while coming up the Bay, was towed ashore on Governor's Island, yesterday morning. She came off at high water, apparently without damage.

The steamship Bremen, from Bremen, arrived yesterday, has 436 bales of cotton on freight.

BARNEGAT, Jan. 6.—Schr. Clifton, of New-York, came ashore Saturday night, one mile N. of Barnegat Inlet. She has a cargo of hay and oats for Fortress Monroe. The deck-load of hay and about 500 bushels of oats have been discharged. She makes considerable water, but can be kept free. We have lighters here that can take the cargo to its destination.

RETURNED—Ship Wm. Singer, (of Thomaston,) Farley, hence 23d ult., bound to London, with a cargo of grain. The Captain requested that no report be made of his return, except that his pumps are choked, and leaking.

Spoken, &c.

Blanche—Br. brig, of Maitland, N. S., bound E., Dec. 12, lat. 43, lon. 49.

Ionian—ship, of Glasgow, bound E., was passed, Dec. 20, lat. 42, lon. 60.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 24, Henry III., at Marseilles.

MEM.—The Anonima, from New-York for the Clyde, was abandoned on the 10th of December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY M L and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
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WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

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THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

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No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE, LARGE room, with extension, water, gas, &c., on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen; also a single room, at No. 6 Willow-st.; two minutes' walk to the ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who is a capable cook and laundress, a situation as cook, in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; does up linen in style; wages $8 a month. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl desires a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress. Can sew on a machine. Call at No. 320 West 35th-st., her present employer's, where she has lived for three years.